The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890. NO. 19

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

Heavy Hauling.

The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

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New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

There's beaty in the lowlands,
There's grandeur in the heights;
There's glory for an Order
That goes for human rights.
Then keep alive the motto
We cherished in our youth,
And bear aloft the banner,
Of "Friendship, Love and Truth."

Tho' o'er life's desert dreary
Like pilgrims still we stray,
We'll aid our brother, weary,
And cheer him on his way;
Then if he falls beside us,
When kindness fails to save,
The evergreen of friendship
We'll strew upon his grave.

Our mission's one of mercy,
Our purposes are high;
We heed the moan of sorrow,
And th' needy when they cry;
We help the lonely widows
And orphans in their youth,
And they shall bless the Order
Of "Friendship, Love and Truth."

We love our noble Order,
And all its members, too,
Who heed their obligations—
To all their vows are true;
We love a good Rebekah,
Naomi or a Ruth;
And treat them all like honest Boaz
With "Friendship, Love and Truth."

Then push ahead the Order,
Until its truths are sent,
From regions of the north
To the Caffre in his tent.
And keep alive the motto,
We cherished in our youth,
And bear aloft the banner,
Of "Friendship, Love and Truth.

Uncle Billy Green's Stories of Lincoln.

"Uncle Billy" Green is one of the most interesting of the historical characters of Illinois. He was born in Tennessee in 1812, in what was then Overton county. He came to Illinois in 1820 with his parents, who settled near old Salem, in this (Menard) county. He met Abraham Lincoln soon after that awkward young man landed from the flatboat which floated down the Sangamon to Salem on the high water following the "deep snow" of 1831. He was intimately associated with Lincoln ever afterward. He says of him: "I thought the first time I ever met Abe Lincoln that he was the greatest man living, and I am thankful I lived long enough to know I was right."

He was Lincoln's partner in the grocery at Salem, and at night, when customers were few, he held the grammar while Lincoln recited his lessons. To his sympathetic ear Lincoln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Rutlidge. He saw the happy pair strolling through the woods about old Salem, or boating on the river, or lingering long over the bucket of water which Lincoln drew from the well for Ann. He offered what comfort he could to his friend when poor Ann died, and Lincoln's great heart nearly broke.

"After Ann died," says Uncle Billy, "on stormy nights, when the wind blew the rain against the roof, Abe would set thar in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands, an' tears runnin' through his fingers. I hated to see him feel so bad, an' I'd say, Abe, don't cry;' an' he'd look up an' say: I can't help it, Bill; the rain's a-fallin' on her.'"

Green saw his friend raise in greatness and favor with the people until he was elected President of the nation. At Lincoln's first inaugural banquet Green sat at the table on the President's left, with the dignified Secretary Seward on his right. Lincoln presented the two men to each other, saying, "Secretary Seward, this is Mr. Green, of Illinois." Seward bowed stifly, when Lincoln exclaimed: "Oh, get up, Seward, and shake hands with Green. He's the man that taught me my grammar."

What To Teach Young Women.

A woman writes to me: "What shall I teach my daughters?" This one important and tremendous fact, my sister: That there is no happiness in this world for an idle woman. It may be with hand, it may be with foot; but work she must, or be wretched forever. The little girls of our families must be started with that idea The curse of our American society is that our young women are taught that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, fiftieth, thousandth thing in their life is to get somebody to take care of them. Instead of that, the first lesson should be how, under God, they may take care of themselves. The simple fact that a majority of them do have to care for themselves, and that too, after having, through the false notion of their parents, wasted the years in which they ought to have learned how successfully to maintain themselves. It is inhuman and cruel for any father or mother who pass their daughters into womanhood having given them no facility for earning their own livelihood. Madame de Stael said: "It is not these writings that I am proud of; but the fact that I have facility in ten occupations, in any one of which I could make a livelihood." We should teach our daughters that work of any kind, when necessary, is a credit and honor to them. It is a shame for a young woman, belonging to a large family, to be inefficient when the mother and father toil their lives away for her support. It is a shame for a daughter to be idle while her mother toils at the wash tub. It is as honorable to sweep house, make beds or trim hats, as it is to twist a watch chain or embroider a slipper.—*Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., in Ladie's Home Journal.*

Effect of Lightning Upon Trees.

It is a well known fact that the oak is very often struck by lightning, but it is not so well known that the beech is but very rarely struck.

From the standpoint of atmospheric electricity, the degree ofdanger attending the taking of shelter undera treeduring a stormdepends upon the height of the tree, the greater or less conductivity given it by its more or less abundant sap, and the degree of electric tension that may accumulate in it.

Mr. Werckert, of Bishofshein, Alsace, has made some very simple experiments that seem to prove that the nature of the leaves is very important from the standpoint of electric action.

While the leaves of the common oak are entirely smooth, those of the beech are very villous. Placed upon a glass plate electric machine, the branches of the beech, owing to the innumerable points they possess, dissipate the electricity so well that but half the tension can be obtained that we reach when the branches of the beech are replaced by those of the oak.

It has likewise been remarked that a beech leaf placed upon a conductor charged with electricity dissipates the charge much more rapidly than an oak leaf does.

These experiments prove that the nature of the leaves has a great influence upon the danger that different trees present as objects of shelter, and that villous leaves, like those of the beech, appear to prevent the accumulation of electricity, while, on the contrary, they favor the slow neutralization of the fluid through the action of the innumerable small points with which they are provided.—*Annales Industrielles.*

Gun Powder.

To make twenty ounces of the best gunpowder, mix together fifteen ounces of saltpetre, three ounces of powdered charcoal and two ounces of powdered sulphur. This proportion is not always folfowed, but it is a standard mixture and it is the one used in the royal gunpowder factory of England. All over the plains of China and India saltpetre is found in abundance. It is easy to suppose that people made fires upon the ground strongly impregnated with saltpetre. Suppose a fire extinguished, leaving many small pieces of charcoal and charred wood. The tread of the passers-by, or the tramp of the cattle, could grind that saltpetre and that charcoal into crude, rudimental gunpowder. Then imagine another party making a fire upon the same spot. In this way probably occurred the first discovery of gunpowder. The Chinese themselves say, and the Imperial records at Pekin attest, that they have used gunpowder in fireworks for about two thousand years. To this day, the chief materials used by the maker of fireworks are saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, mixed in many combinations with filings of various metals, chiefly iron, steel, copper and zinc. The filings have the same property of instantaneous combustion as charcoal itself. Iron filings produce brilliant red and white sparks, which give such splendor to wheels and rockets. Copper filings impart a greenish tint, zinc a fine blue color. The combustion of amber affords a yellow flame, while lamp-black yields an intense red.

Don't "Knock Under."

"I'm ruined—utterly ruined!" said a cleaned-out speculator in our hearing the other day. The gentleman had invested his cash in several tempting bubbles, and they had all burst, leaving him without anything in the world that he could call his own, save his watch, his wardrobe, a lot of unsettled bills, and the ill-will of his creditors. And so (and he might have sat for a picture of Despair when he said it), although he was a stout, hale man of thirty-five, he said he was "ruined, and might as well knock under."

Knock under! No—never! Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If poverty come upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the Father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right sort of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with the divine order and sweep of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with a fair share of brains and Heaven's help, cannot surmount.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Dr. Nebo (in *Journal de la Sante*) says that an excessive palpitation of the heart can always be arrested by bending double, with the head downward and the hands pendent, so as to produce a temporary congestion of the upper part of the body. In almost all cases of nervous or anemic palpitation, the heart immediately resumes its natural function. If the respiratory movements be suspended during this action, the effect is only the more rapid.

To consider carefully the reason why liquor shops are licensed even in our large cities is an interesting study. Look over the city and see the character and standing of the men to whom licenses are granted, consider how these men conduct their business, mark well their attitude with reference to the laws of the State and the government of the municipality, note the men who patronize and support these institutions, follow them to their homes and see how they live, take into account the effects of the traffic on the homes of the people and in the sections of the city where its influence is greatest, watch its work in politics and its relation to business, observe the results of this trade as seen in the police courts, the prisons, and the taxes which the people pay, and remember that these places are tolerated, yea, licensed, by act of Legislature and with the approval of the people. What returns do these rumshops yield for the cost of supporting them? Do they contribute to the wealth of the community, the progress of science, the advancement of learning, the propagation of good morals? Let any one undertake to write down ten good reasons why they should be permitted to exist. He cannot produce five; no, not one.—*Christian Advocate.*

A WRITER in a recent issue of a popular magazine maintains that one important element of success in political life and in ordinary business "consists in a certain toughness of conscience." He insists that business men who attempt to live up to a high standard of morals are surpassed by those who are less scrupulous in their dealings. That is probably true, but it is not the whole truth. Men who make their money by strictly honest methods may not accumulate wealth so rapidly as those who are less conscientious, but, as a rule, they will keep it longer. One who makes haste to get rich frequently, and perhaps usually, loses it in the same way. Besides, the success which consists in accumulating wealth and winning office is not worthy to be called success. A man may outstrip all his neighbors in the race for wealth, and at the same time be the least successful of them all. A successful life is one who amounts to something. The man himself has become something. It is not what we have or what we know or what we do, but rather what we become, that tells on this life and the future. In this sense every good man's life is a success, and "whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."—*Christian Advocate.*

Paint spots may be removed from wood by covering them with a thick coating of lime and soda. Wash off after twenty-four hours

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Food in God's Gospel."

TEXT: "*And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land.*"—Joshua v., 12.

Only those who have had something to do with the commissariat of an army know what a job it is to feed and clothe five or six hundred thousand men. Well, there is such a host as that marching across the desert. They are cut off from all army supplies. There are no rail trains bringing down food or blankets. Shall they perish? No. The Lord comes from heaven to the rescue, and He touches the shoes and the coats which in a year or two would have been worn to rags and tatters, and they become stormproof and timeproof, so that after forty years of wearing the coats and the shoes are as good as new. Besides that every morning there is a shower of bread, not sour or soggy, for the rising of that bread is made in heaven, and celestial fingers have mixed it and rolled it into balls, light, flaky and sweet, as though they were the crumbs thrown out from a heavenly banquet. Two batches of bread made every day in the upper mansion—one for those who sit at the table with the King, and the other for the marching Israelites in the wilderness.

I do not very much pity the Israelites for the fact that they had only manna to eat. It was, I suppose, the best food ever provided. I know that the ravens brought food to hungry Elijah, but I should not so well have liked those black waiters. Rather would I have the fare that came down every morning in buckets of dew—clean, sweet, God provided edibles. But now the Israelites have taken the last bit of it in their fingers, and put the last delicate morsel of it to their lips. They look out, and there is no manna. Why this cessation of heavenly supply? It was because the Israelites had arrived in Canaan, and they smelled the breath of the harvest fields, and the crowded barns of the country were thrown open to them. All the inhabitants had fled, and in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Israelites took possession of everything. Well, the threshing floor is cleared, the corn is scattered over it, the oxen are brought around in lazy and perpetual circuit until the corn is trampled loose; then it is winnowed with a fan, and it is ground and it is baked, and, lo! there is enough bread for all the worn out host. "And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land."

From among the mummies of Egypt and Canaan have been brought grains of corn, exactly like our Indian corn, and recently planted, they have produced the same kind of corn with which we are familiar. So I am not sure which kind of grain my text refers to, but all the same is the meaning.

The bisection of this subject leads me, first, to speak of especial relief for especial emergency; and, secondly, of the old corn of the Gospel for ordinary circumstances.

If these Israelites crossing the wilderness had not received bread from the heavenly bakeries there would first have been a long line of dead children half buried in the sand. Then there would have been a long line of dead women waiting for the jackals. Then there would have been a long line of dead men unburied, because there would have been no one to bury them. It would have been told in the history of the world that a great company of good people started out from Egypt for Canaan and were never heard of—as thoroughly lost in the wilderness of sand as the City of Boston and the President were lost in the wilderness of waters. What use was it to them that there was plenty of corn in Canaan or plenty of corn in Egypt?

What they wanted was something to eat right there, where there was not so much as a grass blade—in other words an especial supply for an especial emergency. That is what some of you want. The ordinary comfort, the ordinary direction, the ordinary counsel do not seem to meet your case. There are those who feel that they must have an omnipotent and immediate supply, and you shall have it.

Is it pain and physical distress through which you must go? Does not Jesus know all about pain? Did He not suffer it in the most sensitive part of head and hand and foot? He has a mixture of comfort, one drop of which shall cure the worst paroxysm. It is the same grace that soothed Robert Hall when, after writhing on the carpet in physical tortures, he cried out, "O! I suffered terribly, but I didn't cry out while I was suffering, did I? Did I cry out?" There is no such nurse as Jesus—His hand the gentlest, His foot the lightest, His arm the strongest. For especial pang especial help.

Is it approaching sorrow? Is it long, shadowing bereavement that you know is coming, because the breath is short, and the voice is faint, and the cheek is pale? Have you been calculating your capacity or incapacity to endure widowhood or childlessness or a disbanded home and cried: "I cannot endure it?" Oh, worried soul, you will wake up amidst all your troubles and find around about you the sweet consolation of the Gospel as thickly strewed as was the manna around about the Israelitish encampment! Especial solace for especial distress.

Or is it a trouble past, yet present? A silent nursery? A vacant chair opposite you at the table? A musing upon a broken family circle never again to be united? A choking sense of loneliness? A blot of grief so large that it extinguishes the light of sun, and puts out bloom of flower, and makes you reckless as to whether you live or die? Especial comfort that especial trial. Your appetite has failed for everything else. Oh, try a little of this wilderness manna: "I will never leave thee, I will never forsake thee." "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." "Can a woman forget her suckling child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not form thee."

Or is it the grief of a dissipated companion? There are those here who have it, so I am not speaking in the abstract, but to the point. You have not whispered it, perhaps, to your most intimate friend; but you see your home going away gradually from you, and unless things change soon it will be entirely destroyed. Your grief was well depicted by a woman, presiding at a woman's meeting in Ohio, when her intoxicated husband staggered up to the platform, to her overwhelming mortification and the disturbance of the audience, and she pulled a protruding bottle from her husband's pocket and held it up before the audience and cried out: "There is the cause of my woe! There are the tears and the life blood of a drunkard's wife!" And then looking up to heaven she said: "How long, O Lord! how long?" and then looking down to the audience cried: "Do you wonder I feel strongly on this subject? Sisters, will you help me?" And hundreds of voices responded: "Yes, yes, we will help you."

You stand, some of you, in such a tragedy to-day. You cannot even ask him to stop drinking. It makes him cross, and he tells you to mind your own business. Is there any relief in such a case? Not such as is found in the rigmarole of comfort ordinarily given in such cases. But there is a relief that drops in manna from the throne of God. Oh, lift up your lacerated soul in prayer, and you will get omnipotent comfort! I do not know in what words the soothing influence may come, but I know that for especial grief there is especial deliverance. I give you two or three passages; try them on; take that which best fits your soul: "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth;" "All things work together for good to those who love God." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I know there are those who, when they try to comfort people, always bring the same stale sentiment about the usefulness of trial. Instead of bringing up a new plaster for a new wound, and fresh manna for fresh hunger, they rummage their haversack to find some crumb of old consolation, when from horizon to horizon the ground is white with the new fallen manna of God's help not five minutes old!

But after fourteen thousand six hundred consecutive days of falling manna—Sundays excepted— the manna ceased. Some of them were glad of it. You know they had complained to their leader, and wondered that they had to eat manna instead of onions. Now the fare is changed. Those people in that army under forty years of age had never seen a corn field, and now, when they hear the leaves rustling and see the tassels waving and the billows of green flowing over the plain as the wind touched them, it must have been a new and lively sensation. "Corn!" cried the old man, as he opened an ear. "Corn!" cried the children, as they counted the shining grains. "Corn!" shouted the vanguard of the host as they burst open the granaries of the affrighted population, the granaries that had been left in the possesson of the victorious Israelites. Then the fire was kindled, and the ears of corn were thrust into it, and, fresh and crisp and tender, were devoured of the hungry victors; and bread was prepared, and many things that can be made out of flour regaled the appetites that had been sharpened by the long march. "And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land."

Blessed be God, we stand in just such a field to-day, the luxuriant grain coming above the girdle, the air full of the odors of the ripe old corn of the gospel Canaan. "Oh!" you say, "the fare is too plain." Then I remember you will soon get tired of a fanciful diet. While I was in Paris I liked for a while the rare and exquisite cookery, but I soon wished I was home again, and had the plain food of my native land. So it is a fact that we soon weary of the sirups and the custards and the whipped foam of the fanciful religionists, and we cry: "Give us plain bread made out of the old corn of the gospel Canaan." This is the only food that can quell the soul's hunger.

There are men here who hardly know what is the matter with them. They have tried to get together a fortune and larger account at the bank and to get investments yielding larger percentages. They are trying to satisfy their soul with a diet of mortgages and stocks. There are others here who have been trying to get famous, and have succeeded to a greater or less extent; and they have been trying to satisfy their soul with the chopped feed of magazines and newspapers. All these men are no more happy now than before they made the first thousand dollars; no more happy now than when for the first time they saw their names favorably mentioned. They cannot analyze or define their feelings; but I will tell them what is the matter—they are hungry for the old corn of the Gospel. That you must have, or be pinched and wan and wasted and hollow-eyed and shriveled up with an eternity of famine.

The infidel scientists of this day are offering us a different kind of soul food; but they are, of all men, the most miserable. I have known many of them; but I never knew one of them who came within a thousand miles of being happy. The great John Stewart Mill provided for himself a new kind of porridge; but yet, when he comes to die, he acknowledges that his philosophy never gave him any comfort in days of bereavement, and in a roundabout way he admits that his life was a failure. So it is with all infidel scientists. They are trying to live on telescopes and crucibles and protoplasms, and they charge us with cant, not realizing that there is no such intolerable cant in all the world as this perpetual talk we are hearing about "positive philosophy," and "the absolute," and "the great to be," and "the everlasting no," and "the higher unity," and "the latent potentialities," and "the cathedral of the immensities." I have been translating what these men have been writing, and I have been translating what they have been doing, and I will tell you what it all means—it means that they want to kill God! And my only wonder is that God has not killed them. I have in other days tasted of their confections, and I come back and tell you to-day that there is no nutriment or life or health in anything but the bread made out of the old corn of the Gospel. What do I mean by that? I mean that Christ is the bread of life, and taking Him, you live and live for ever.

But, you say, corn is of but little practical use unless it is threshed and ground and baked. I answer: This Gospel corn has gone through that process. When on Calvary all the hoofs of human scorn came down on the heart of Christ, and all the flails of satanic fury beat Him long and fast, was not the corn threshed? When the mills of God's indignation against sin caught Christ between the upper and nether rollers was not the corn ground? When Jesus descended into hell, and the flames of the lost world wrapped Him all about, was not the corn baked? Oh, yes! Christ is ready; His pardon all ready; His peace all ready; everything ready in Christ. Are you ready for Him?

You say: "That is such a simple Gospel." I know it is. You say you thought religion was a strange mixture of elaborate compounds. No; it is so plain that any apecedarian may understand it. In its simplicity is its power. If you could this morning realize that Christ died to save from sin and death and hell not only your minister, and your neighbor, and your father, and your child, but you, it would make this hour like the judgment day for agitations, and, no longer able to keep your seat, you would leap up crying: "For me! for me!" God grant that you, my brother, may see this Gospel with your own eyes, and hear it with your own ears, and feel with your own heart that you are a lost soul, but that Christ comes for your extrication. Can you not take that truth and digest it, and make it a part of your immortal life? It is only bread.

You have noticed that invalids cannot take all kinds of food. The food that will do for one will not do for another. There are kinds of food which will produce, in cases of invalidism, very speedy death. But you have noticed that all persons, however weak they may be, can take bread. Oh, soul sick with sin, invalid in your transgressions, I think this Gospel will agree with you! I think if you cannot take anything else you can take this. Lost—found! Sunken — raised? Condemned — pardoned! Cast out—invited in! That is the old corn of the Gospel.

You have often seen a wheel with spokes of different colors, and when the wheel was rapidly turned all the colors blended into a rainbow of exquisite beauty. I wish I could to-day, take the peace, and the life, and the joy and glory of Christ, and turn them before your soul with such speed and such strength that you would be enchanted with the revolving splendors of that name which is above every name—the name written once with tears of exile and in blood of martyrdom, but written now in burnished crown, and lifted sceptre, and transangelic throne.

There is another characteristic about bread, and that is, you never get tired of it. There are people here seventy years of age who find it just as appropriate for their appetite as they did when, in boyhood, their mother cut a slice of it clear around the loaf. You have not got tired of bread, and that is a characteristic of the Gospel. Old Christian man, are you tired of Jesus? If so, let us take His name out of our Bible, and let us with pen and ink erase that name wherever we see it. Let us cast it out of our hymnology, and let "There is a Fountain" and "Rock of Ages" go into forgetfulness. Let us tear down the communion table where we celebrate His love. Let us dash down the baptismal bowl where we were consecrated to Him. Let us hurl Jesus from our heart, and ask some other hero to come in. Let us say, "Go away, Jesus I want another companion, another friend, than Thou art." Could you do it? The years of your past life, aged man, would utter a protest against it, and the graves of your Christian dead would charge you with being an ingrate, and your little grandchildren would say: "Grandfather, don't do that. Jesus is the one to whom we say our prayers at night, and who is to open heaven when we die. Grandfather, don't do that." Tired of Jesus! The Burgundy rose you pluck from the garden is not so fresh and fair and beautiful. Tired of Jesus? As well get weary of the spring morning and the voices of the mountain runnel, and the quiet of your own home, and the gladness of your own children. Jesus is bread, and the appetite for that is never obliterated.

Do not talk to me about a man being doubtful about the doctrines of grace. He is not doubtful to me at all. Bread is bread, and I know it the moment I see it. I had a cornfield which I cultured with my own hand. I did not ask once in all the summer: "Is this corn?" I did not hunt up the *Agriculturist* to get a picture of corn. I was born in sight of a cornfield and I know all about it. When these Israelites came to Canaan and looked off upon the fields the cry was: "Corn! corn!" And if a man has once tasted of this heavenly bread he knows it right away. He can tell this corn of the gospel Canaan from "the chaff which the wind driveth away." I bless God so many have found this Gospel corn. It is the bread of which, if a man eat, he shall never hunger. I set the gladness of your soul to the tunes of "Ariel" and "Antioch." I ring the wedding bells, for Christ and your soul are married, and there is no power on earth or in hell to get out letters of divorcement.

But alas for the famine struck! Enough corn, yet it seems you have no sickle to cut it, no mill to grind it, no fire to bake it, no appetite to eat it. Starving to death when the plain is golden with a magnificent harvest!

I rode some thirteen miles to see the Alexander, a large steamship that was beached near Southampton, L. I. It was a splendid vessel. I walked up and down the decks and in the cabins I said: "What a pity that this vessel should go to pieces, or be lying here idle." The coast wreckers had spent $30,000 trying to get her off, and they succeeded once; but she came back again to the old place. While I was walking on deck every part of the vessel trembled with the beating of the surf on one side. Since then I heard that that vessel, which was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, was sold for $3500, and knocked to pieces. They had given up the idea of getting her to sell again. How suggestive all that is to me! There are those here who are aground in religious things. Once you started for heaven, but you are now aground. Several times it was thought you had started again heavenward, but you soon got back to the old place, and there is not much prospect you will ever reach the harbor of the blessed. God's wreckers, I fear, will pronounce you a hopeless case. Beached for eternity! And then it will be written in heaven concerning some one of your size, and complexion, and age, and name, that he was invited to be saved, but refused the offer, and starved to death within sight of the fields and granaries full of the old corn of Canaan.

AN amusing scene happened in the Sullivan County, New York Court House the other day. The wife of one of the parties to a suit was on the witness stand and intrusted her baby to the care of another woman, who was tending it below. The child became restless after awhile and announced its desire to see its mother in notes of unmistakable pathos, which might be traced to hunger. After trying in vain to quiet the child the woman came up the stairs and into the court, the baby all the time yelling at the top of its lungs. Judge Thornton jumped up and cried: "Take that child out of court." The woman addressed heeded not the command, but continued to advance, and holding the youngster out to its mother over the head of a prominent lawyer, exclaimed, with fire flashing from her eye: "Court or no court, this child has got to be attended to."

ONE of the marvels of electricity, and one of the most striking of the Edison exhibits at the Paris exhibition, was the little instrument which enables the operator to sign a check 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an ordinary stylus. This is mounted on a cylinder, which, as it revolves, "makes and breaks" the electric current by means of the varying indentions on the paper. At the receiving end of the wire a similar cylinder, moving in accurate synchronism with the other, receives the current on a chemically prepared paper, on which it transcribes the signature in black letters on a white ground.

A FARMER, not less than sixty-five, entered the office of one of our cotton mills the other day and asked the general agent for a job at bookkeeping, says the Lewiston *Journal*. He said he'd farmed it from a boy up and that he had decided to try something easier the rest of his days. He said, too, that he had not been educated in keeping books, but he was confident he could do it. The agent who tells of the incident says he heard the old gentleman's story and kindly told him that he saw no vacancy then, but that he would remember him.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 17.

Lesson Text: "The Ten Lepers," Luke xvii., 11-19—Golden Text: Luke xvii., 17—Commentary.

11. "And it came to pass, as He went to Jerusalem." The time draws nigh for Him to be offered up, and "to Jerusalem" is His daily thought, for He Himself said: "It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem" (chap. xiii., 33); "When the time was come that He should be received up He steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem;" "He went through the cities and villages, teaching and journeying toward Jerusalem;" "Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of Man shall be accomplished" (chap. ix., 51; xiii., 22; xviii., 31). At Jerusalem He was to finish the work which the Father had given Him to do, and He was pressing on to finish that work.

"He passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee." As on another occasion, when "He must needs go through Samaria," there were many who praised God, and are praising Him still, that He ever passed that way; so, doubtless, on this journey, many besides the ten lepers of our lesson were caused to rejoice because of His presence among them.

12. "And as He entered into a certain village, there met Him ten men that were lepers, which stood afar off." Utterly unclean, dwelling alone, without the camp (or village, or city), how sad was the condition of these poor men (Lev. xiii., 44-46). Afar off from human help, and sympathy, and friendship; living and yet dead to all the ordinary relationships of life. Consider the leprosy of Miriam, Naaman, Gehazi, Uzziah and the four men at the gate of Samaria (Num. xii.; II Kings v., 7; xv., 5). Perhaps there is no more forcible representation of sin and the sinner in the whole Bible than that of the leper and his leprosy.

13. "And they lifted up their voices and said, Jesus, Master, have mercy on us!" They made no profession; they made no promises; they knew they had nothing but leprosy, and as poor, unclean, cast out lepers they could only beg for mercy, and this they did. What a happy day it was for them when Jesus came their way! They had heard of Him; they heard of the healing of other lepers by His gracious powers. This was their opportunity, and they seize it. How wise they were. What a contrast to the man in our lesson, who, like many to-day, believed in a larger hope—a possibility of salvation after death—and so after he died cried: "Father Abraham, have mercy on me!" How vain was his cry. There is no one to come to but Jesus, and no time like the present, for now is the day of salvation (II Cor. vi., 2).

14. "Go shew yourselves unto the priests. And it came to pass that as they went, they were cleansed." Thus He spake unto them, not disregarding nor setting aside the law, for He came not to destroy but to fulfill the law, but told them to do as commanded in the law (Lev. xiii., 2; xiv., 3). They might have reasoned and argued and have said: Master, the priests cannot help us, the law cannot heal us; we do not need to find out whether we are lepers or not; we know we are; it is mercy we ask for from Thee, who alone canst heal us. But they did not argue, they obeyed and went; His word was sufficient; and as they went they were cleansed.

15. "And one of them when he saw that he was healed, turned back, and with a loud voice glorified God." As obediently he went at the Lord's command, he finds himself a new man as to his body; he is clean, he is whole, he is no longer a leper; no longer shall he be cut off from home and friends; that very day he becomes a part of the world again, with its pleasures and employments, instead of being an outcast. And what is now his first thought? Gratitude to the Lord who healed him to repentance (Rom. ii., 4), and with a loud voice he makes it known.

16. "And fell down on his face at His feet, giving Him thanks; and he was a Samaritan." Here is humility, gratitude, reverence and worship. Here is the proper place for every penitent sinner—"on his face, at Jesus' feet." And the proper place for every saved sinner who is teachable is "at the feet of Jesus, hearing His word" (chap. x., 39). The fact that this man was a Samaritan reminds us of the statement that "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans" (John iv., 9). But that, no doubt, refers to self righteous, moral, clean Jews. When a Jew found himself a leper, he saw himself no better than a Samaritan leper; they were all in the same sad case, with nothing to boast of but their leprosy, nothing to make one think himself better than another. A deep conviction of sin is one of the grandest things to take away all pride, and it makes us see that in God's sight all are sinners together.

17. "And Jesus answering said: Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" Is it possible that with returning health there came also old prejudices and Jewish pride of birth, and as they saw this poor Samaritan glorifying God did they despise him as they kept on their way to their priests? It certainly looks that way. And are there not many sick and afflicted and tried ones to-day who are crying unto God for deliverance, making Him all kinds of promises if He will only heal or deliver them? Many a time He hears their cry and delivers them and saves them for His name's sake, that He might make His mighty power to be known; but they soon forget His works, believe not His word, murmur, and hearken not to His voice (Ps. cvi., 8-25).

18. "There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." He came unto His own, and His own received Him not, but as many as received Him to them gave He the right or privilege to become the sons of God (John i., 11, 12). Out of all the multitudes upon whom He conferred healing of the body we are not told how many or how few truly received Him and gave glory to God, but when we remember that only about 120 of all those gathered in Jerusalem at the passover waited together for the baptism of the Holy Ghost (Acts i., 15) we are compelled to think that not even one in ten of the multitudes He healed ever became His true disciples.

19. "And He said unto him, Arise, go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole." Or, as in the margin of the R. V., "Thy faith hath saved thee." Happy man! He has now not only a clean body, but a clean, blood-washed soul. Oh! how much the others missed by their ingratitude. How much value is a whole body if it is only the tabernacle of a lost soul, which will some day carry soul and body to perdition? But if the soul is saved by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ then we can, with quietness and confidence, look forward to the time when even these bodies of our humiliation shall be fashioned like unto His glorious body (Isa. xxx., 15; Phil. iii., 20, 21). In order to glorify God we must first be saved, for they that are in the flesh cannot please God; so it would seem that this stranger became a saved man when in his heart he fell gratefully at Jesus' feet, even before his body got there; but now he has from Jesus' own lips the assurance of his salvation. While assurance is not esssential to salvation, it is the glorious privilege of every saved one to be assured of it.—*Lesson Helper.*

THE LABOR WORLD.

A LABOR revolution is threatened in England.

POLICE discontent troubles Paris as well as London.

THE bakers in Lisbon, Portugal, have gone on strike.

CONTRACTORS and builders all over the country are very busy.

ALL the car-builders of the country have their hands full of work.

ALL the railroad companies are making extensions and improvements.

CANADIAN workmen are still pouring into New England and Michigan.

THE miners will strike next spring for eight hours; and they will win.

A LARGE ship yard, the largest in the country, will be started soon near Philadelphia.

BRICKYARD workers at Denver, Col., have a co-operative company with a capital of $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA'S locomotive works are busy on a large order for seventy-eight and eighty ton engines.

RICHARD COUGHLIN, of Paterson, N. J., eighty years of age, is reported to be the oldest conductor living.

THERE are said to be 75,000 women in this country who make a living by running the typewriting machines.

NEVER were American technical and manual training schools so prosperous. Hundreds of boys and young men are entering them.

IN the fields in Germany, the women cut the grain with scythes and bind it, while the men help them in the latter work and pile it on the carts.

THE makers of horse shoes and mule shoes, especially those using special machinery, have all the orders in hand which they are able to accept.

THE cigarmakers' unions of this country have been invited to send delegates to the International Cigarmakers' Congress to be held at Antwerp, Belgium.

THE young Emperor of Germany has dismissed Court Seneschal von Liebenau for refusing to admit to the royal presence a deputation of workingmen recently.

A RECENT consular report shows that cooperative societies are becoming very numerous in Germany, and that over 4000 are doing a profitable business in that Empire.

DOMESTIC servants are so scarce in Montreal, Canada, that women in want of help are said to visit the jail with a view to engaging young women to work for them at the close of their terms of imprisonment.

THE Philadelphia cloakmakers, following the example of their New York comrades, have gained a decided victory. Their bosses will employ none but Union men, and the scabs are to be discharged. The strike lasted fourteen weeks.

IT was back in 1870 that the Dollfus's of Mulhausen, Germany, reduced the working day in their vast cotton mills from twelve hours a day to eleven hours, and the same men turned out five per cent. more work. Yet out of 2271 of these famous workmen only 1553 could read and write.

THE New York Association of Working Girls is composed of eighteen clubs, with a total membership of 2635. The association has rented thirteen whole houses and thirteen rooms. It has 182 classes in dressmaking, sewing, cooking, etc., twenty-three libraries, five music clubs, twelve provident and benefit schemes, and twelve resolve clubs.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ARIZONA is suffering from floods.

LUNACY is rapidly increasing in England.

SILVER has gone up eighteen cents an ounce.

THERE are 10,253 Americans living in France.

THE Hessian fly is becoming a pest in the wheat fields of New Jersey.

THE population of New Hampshire is 50,000 less than that of Boston.

CANADA is imposing a tax of $6 a barrel on importations of American pork.

REPORTS from Manitoba indicate the largest yield of wheat ever raised there.

THE great English horse Melton has been sold to King Humbert, of Italy, for $50,000.

AN international beauty show at Vienna, Austria, offers as its first prize the sum of $1200.

THE factories in this country making glass tableware have been sold to an English syndicate.

THE number of Turkish pilgrims to the shrine of Mecca this year is estimated at 300,000.

So much snow has fallen in Switzerland this summer that it has put a stop to mountain climbing.

A NUMBER of Armenian peasants were burned alive by the Turks for failing to pay their taxes.

THE continuous heavy rains in Nicaragua have retarded considerably the construction of the canal.

IT is estimated that fully 4000 Pennsylvanians are in the employ of the United States Government.

A SUMMER charity in Philadelphia has given a day's pleasure to nearly 700,000 people in thirteen years.

NEW YORK traveling clothing salesmen say that the South is their best section for orders this season.

THE Salvation Army is expending $150,000 for new "barracks" at Sheffield and Birmingham, in England.

THE United States Treasury holds 191 millions in gold, and the yearly production is nearly thirty millions.

So great is the depreciation of Spanish paper money in Cuba that gold is quoted at $2.43, while flour is selling at $12.25, gold, per barrel.

THE aggregate of the public building bills reported in the present Congress is $25,171,639. These cover 241 buildings, almost one for each member.

FRUIT is so scarce the country over this season that during the next six weeks there will be 3000 carloads less for New York city alone than last year.

DESERTERS from the German army pass into France nearly every week. They take service in the foreign legion and are sent to Algeria and other parts of Africa.

WASHINTGON HOTEL, at Vicksburg, Miss., will employ white waiter girls when the weather becomes cooler, the first hotel in the South to employ white female help.

FARMERS in outlying sections of Northern New Jersey report a superfluity of rabbits this year. That game has not been so plentiful before in fifteen years, they say.

A MONUMENT has been erected in a Montreal (Canada) suburb to Catharine Tegahouita, the first Indian maiden baptized into the Christian faith, in 1676. She died in 1680.

EXCURSION parties from New England and the Middle States are visiting Alaska. One recent party numbered 100 persons.

BANDIT LUN-KY.

A Tonquin Desperado and His Band of Cutthroats.

Captured Frenchmen Pay a Big Ransom for Their Liberty.

Lun-Ky is a desperado who leads a bandit horde in the mountain fastnesses near Dong-trien, in Tonquin. He is hardly more than 20 years of age, is of commanding stature and singular ferocity, and has operated so actively during the last two years as to have become an object of terror throughout that part of the country. It is believed that unrequited love impelled the youth to adopt this lawless life, for two years ago he was a reputable lad, apprenticed to a saddler, and assiduous in his attentions to the daughter of one of the local magistrates. This girl, however, suddenly wedded with an old and rich neighbor, and in a few days Lun-Ky disappeared from Dong-trien and presently blazed into notoriety as the boldest bandit chief in Tonquin. It is, perhaps, the ambition of the misguided youth to acquire so great possessions as to occasion his old and fickle inamorata severe heart-burnings.

At all events, the riches which Lun-Ky has amassed in two years are said to exceed the bounds of credulity. Somewhat of a dandy in his tastes, he wears gorgeous silks and feathers, and covers his bosom with a network of gold; his weapons are of the finest quality and include in their category jeweled scimeters, ebony-stock carbines, and ivory-hilted poniards. Two months ago the brothers Roque and M. Costa, three Frenchmen temporarily residing in Tonquin, were captured by Lun-Ky's band. At the same time a companion, one Sing-Yi, a native tradesman fell into the hands of the brigands.

As soon as M. Briffand, the French consul (or "resident" at Dong-trien), heard of this outrage, he applied himself industriously to securing the release of the captives, but the brigands, with whom intercourse was finally opened up, demanded an exorbitant ransom, nor would they accede to any compromise. One day, therefore, the consul, accompanied by the village priest and attended by an escort of French marines, repaired to the mountains, bearing the required ransom. Having reached a lonely spot supposed to have been about five miles from the bandit camp, this little company was halted before a bamboo post upon which was hung an inscription saying that the troops must not go farther without parley.

About this time Lun-Ky himself appeared in the distance, and announced that the consul and the priest should proceed together, leaving the marines behind. It was another Hobson's choice. So the troops remained, and the consul and the priest went forward with the beasts bearing the ransom. Reaching the assigned place, perhaps two miles distant, the ransom was carefully inspected and counted. It consisted of 100 pieces of silk, 12 watches, and $50,000 in coin. Lun-Ky objected to the silk, because it was not, as he complained, of the best quality.

But the consul, speaking through the priest as interpreter, represented that the silk was the very finest that could be obtained in Tonquin, and finally the chieftain was persuaded. Then the captives were delivered up, the bandits to the number of 400 kneeling all the while in a circle, with leveled rifles, ready to fire at the first signal. As soon as the consul, the priest and the released men disappeared down the hillside the bandits struck camp and made off with proper haste.

The native tradesman, Sing-Yi, who was taken into captivity with the Messrs. Costa and Roque, was not released with the others, and it is believed that the bandits murdered him. He had, it seems, identified several of the bandits and had prepared a letter to a Canton mandarin giving certain important information and asking that the families of these bandits be held amenable for the lawlessness of the bandits themselves. Discovering this letter and recognizing in Sing-Yi an enemy who knew too much, the bandits put him into close confinement, and it is supposed that they subsequently beheaded him.

The ransomed Frenchmen report that during their captivity they were kept manacled and that the most shocking indignities were heaped upon them. They say that Lun-Ky is reverenced by his fellow-bandits as an inspired being, and that his authority as chieftain is practically an absolute monarchy. Lun-Ky has thoughtfully given it out that as soon as the number of his followers has reached 700 he will swoop down upon his native village, capture his old sweetheart, and strangle her venerable husband, first, however, cutting off the latter's ears and nose, that being a particularly humiliating offence in China. This announcement has, as you would suppose, occasioned a distinct feeling of uneasiness in certain quarters.—[Chicago News.

Boiling Lakes in the Sierras.

About 100 miles north of Oroville, at the foot of old Lassen, there is a boiling lake, covering several acres. The depth of the lake is unknown, but its entire surface constantly boils like a huge kettle. The degree of heat we do not know but we were there about ten years ago, and remember distinctly that it would scald the skin from the fingers in a very few seconds.

Our party agreed that it would boil an egg in four minutes. The smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere about the lake, and around its border something like sulphur could be scraped up in handfuls. This lake is near Hot Spring valley, at the base of Mount Lassen. Between it and the mountain there are perhaps a thousand boiling, bubbling, hot springs, and in tramping about these springs the soles of persons' shoes become uncomfortably warm. The North Feather river, at the base of Lassen, in its trickling snows and springs, and in a clear, cold and beautiful stream but a few feet wide, flows through this community of hot springs.

Some of these springs bubble up boiling water within a span of the river. Standing in the midst of these springs a peculiar sensation is experienced. At a thousand places the earth emits a vapor of smoke, while under the surface there is a jarring, roaring noise as if hundreds of steam engines were in operation, and the earth produces a feeling of uncertainty. A short distance south of the Boiling lake and near Willow lake, which is beautiful, cold and clear, there are several geysers that shoot up streams of hot water from five to ten feet in diameter and eighteen to twenty feet high. That is a grand and rugged country about Mt. Lassen, presenting every variety of natural beauty and affording unlimited fields of study to the geologist. If it is desired to look into the crater of an extinct volcano, a trip to the summit of Lassen will gratify the wish.

The high Sierras of Northern California are little known except to prospectors and trappers of a past age, and their wonders are yet to be described. —[Red Bluff (Cal.) People's Cause.

A Blow Aimed at Oleomargarine.

"The authorities of the State of Michigan have of late come to the conclusion" states the American Dairyman "that it is not right to further feed the insane of the State on oleomargarine instead of butter, and have therefore ordered a change under the expressed opinion that oleomargarine has a tendency to create a disturbance of the stomachs of the patients. This, we believe, is the hardest practical blow the oleomargarine people have received. it is to be presumed that those patients have been fed on oleo for years past without any possible suspicion crossing their minds that they were not receiving the pure article of butter that they probably thought they were eating, but in the end their stomachs rebelled against the stuff, which was probably given them in the true shape that the public would get it if there were no laws against its manufacture. Thus we see, even without a trial, what would be the result if oleo was given an open chance to come on the market. This evidence makes us feel that we have done no injustice to anyone in our theoretical opposition to a free trade in the stuff."

Clear as Crystal.

Fool—"What's the cause of all this horrid weather?"

Wise man (with dignity)—"It is caused by an area of low barometer."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TOMMY'S CHOICE.

A boy that doesn't like apples
Is very hard to please;
And peaches are the nicest things
That ever grew on trees;

But of all the fruit, the sort to suit
And the finest every way
Is a jolly, juicy melon
On a sultry, summer day!

—[Youth's Companion.

TRICKS OF THE BIRDS.

"I was much amused one afternoon," says an observant friend, "by a little family scene on a twig of an elm tree, where a fly-catcher had her tiny brood of five, just out of the nest, all perched in a row. She was feeding them, and the little dots took their rations with great content as often as the mother caught an insect and flew back with the morsel to each open beak in turn. The regularity with which she kept account, feeding one after another, in exact order, from top to bottom of the row, was very interesting.

Presently one small chap grew inpatient, and while the mother was away fluttered over and crowded himself into the place next to the bird last fed —exactly as if he had planned to get the next fly. He sat there, looking very sober and innocent when the mother returned, but she saw the trick at once, and gave the fly to the right bird, whisking the interloper (as I fancied) with her wing as she passed him, by way of cuffing his ears. Probably he was the rogue of the family and she knew him too well.—[Boston Transcript.

A CUNNING BEAR.

The coyote, you must know, is very stupid about some things, and in almost all Pueblo fairy stories is the victim of one joke or another. The bear, on the other hand, is one of the wisest of animals.

Once upon a time the Ko-id-deh (the bear) and Too-whay-deh (the coyote) chanced to meet at a certain spot and sat down to talk. After a while the bear said:

"Friend Coyote, do you see what good land this is here? What do you say if we farm it together, sharing our labor and the crop?"

The Coyote thought well of it, and said so; and after talking they agreed to plant potatoes in partnership.

"Now," said the Bear, "I think of a good way to divide the crop. I will take all that grows below the ground and you take all that grows above it. Then each can take away his share when he is ready, and there will be no trouble to measure."

The Coyote agreed, and when the time came they ploughed the place with a sharp stick and planted their potatoes. All summer they worked together in the field, hoeing down the weeds with stone hoes and letting in water now and then from the irrigating ditch. When harvest time came the Coyote went and cut off all the potato tops at the ground and carried them home, and afterwards the Bear scratched out the potatoes from the the ground with his big claws and took them to his house. When the Coyote saw this his eyes were opened and he said:

But this is not fair. You have those round things, which are good to eat, but what I took home we cannot eat at all, neither my wife nor I."

"But, friend Coyote," answered the Bear, gravely, "did we not make an agreement? Then we must stick to it like men." The Coyote could not answer and went home, but he was not satisfied."

The next Spring, as they met one day, the Bear said:

"Come, friend Coyote, I think we ought to plant this good land again, and this time let us plant it in corn. But last year you were dissatisfied with your share, so this year we will change. You take what is below the ground for your share, and I will take only what grows above."

This seemed very fair to the Coyote, and he agreed. They ploughed and planted and tended the corn; and when it came harvest time the Bear gathered all the stalks and ears and carried them home. When the Coyote came to dig his share he found nothing but roots like threads, which were good for nothing. He was very much dissatisfied, but the bear reminded him of their agreement and he could say nothing. — [New York World.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The light seen through the new eyepiece of the Lick telescope in California, is 2000 times as bright as that seen by the unaided eye.

A French engineer proposes to tunnel the Straits of Dover, in part; at either end he would erect bridges. The English scheme is to bridge the whole distance.

A new launch propelled by an electric motor has developed a speed of nine and a half knots. The trial trip, which was in San Francisco Bay, was a marked success.

An attempt to get some idea of the area over which a flash of lightning is visible is to be made, according to an announcement to the Berlin Meteorological Society by means of simultaneous photographs taken at widely separated stations.

A new element, named "damaria," is said to have been discovered in the crater of an extinct volcano in Damaraland. It is reported to have an atomic weight of only 0.5, or half that of hydrogen; and, therefore, it is the lightest known substance.

The long distance telephone is making its way very rapidly everywhere in Europe. London and Paris are shortly to be united by telephone, and Prague and Buda-Pesth are already united. Brussels and Paris have long been in telephonic correspondence.

Automatic pumps for use in houses are now operated by the same electric current that lights the lamps. By an ingenious device the current is shut off and the pump stops as soon as the tank is full, and the machinery is started again automatically when the water in the tank falls.

"The kola nut, of which a good deal has been said lately," writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, "is rapidly increasing in favor as an indispensable adjunct to a traveller's kit. The French Alpine Club have just adopted it as a stimulant and nutrient in their mountain-climbing expeditions."

The influence of the electric arc on vegetation is said to have been strikingly shown in Berlin in the spring of this year. On some large lime trees the branches under the electric light displayed new leaves of considerable size, while the buds on opposite branches, where the light does not strike, were only just beginning to develop.

A Russian Superstition.

And old superstition, with specially Russian characteristics, has of late been manifested in Klisheva, a village in the government of Moscow. At the beginning of June two peasants dug up a spring of water in that place. An old woman dreamed that the newly discovered spring possessed curative properties and she told her dream to the laborers of a factory near by. Thereupon masses of people, mostly women and children, began flocking around the healing waters. As the spring did not yield enough water to satisfy them all a fence was buil around it and a cross was erected on the spot. Several peasants of the village stand inside of the fence and deal out the water in bottles to the applicants, each of whom deposits a coin at the foot of the cross.

The money is collected by the elder of the village every morning and kept "for communal purposes." At the foot of the cross there stands a bottle with two dead frogs in it, who had come to their untimely end in a peculiar manner. Before the concourse of sick persons around the spring was great, some of the peasants caught two perfectly healthy women, told them that they were dangerously ill, and, pinning them to the ground, made them drink the healing waters until they fainted.

When the poor women were picked up from the ground the two frogs were found in their garments, and were declared to be devils driven out by the virtue of the holy water. They are now exhibited in the bottle as a sign of the wondrous properties of the spring. The rush of people to that place is so great now that the authorities have great difficulty keeping them in order. An attempt on the part of the authorities to cover up the spring was met with loud protests by the villagers and the duped masses around the place, and had, therefore, to be abandoned.—[New York Sun.

Seen in a Picture.

Little girl upon the street,
Laughing eyes and tripping feet,
With your hands all running over
Daisy blooms and flowers of clover,
You to me a picture bring
Of a long-lost sunny Spring;
Waving woods and sunset skies
Rise like dreams of Paradise.

Little girl, when coming days
Hold for you their memories;
When in womanhood's fair land
You shall, happy, one day stand,
Keep your childish faiths as sweet
As the blossoms at your feet;
Though your hands no more run over
With the daisies and the clover.

Some day, little maiden fair,
With the wind-tossed, sunny hair,
Shall you flush at love's sweet praises,
That are sweeter than the daisies;
Woman's hopes and woman's love,
Sweetness sent by heaven above,
With these shall your hands run over
Dropping daisy blooms and clover.

—[Lilian Whiting.

HUMOROUS.

Where there's a Will there's a Billy.

Eaten out of house and home—Picnic dinners.

All's well that ends well; but how about sickness?

The first result of falling in love is generally a little falling out.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought." Also, optimistic singer, by thought of want.

Jack—I have a pressing question to ask you, Miss Amy. Amy—Go on, Jack. Press ahead.

"Did Miss Smith receive any valuable presents on her wedding day?" "Yes, one—a new name."

It is wretched bad form to agree with everybody. Lobster salad is to be complimented on its form.

There is plenty of room at the top; but the man who gets there tries to spread himself over four seats.

Elsie—"Did you know papa well before you married him, mamma?" Mother (sadly)—"No dear, I didn't."

Shoe Dealer—(facetiously, to customer.)—Why, I sell shoes so cheap that I might almost be called a freebooter.

The small boy says, "I'll smash your head for two cents." When he gets older he says, "I'll strike the old man for a fiver."

Boy (to his friend who has fallen down a hole)—"I say, Tommy, if you shouldn't ever come out of there alive can I have your bull pup?"

"Do you think that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts?" "I do, for I have noticed that the talkative man never reveals any thought."

A wiseacre remarks that the reason the evenings are shorter now is because it does not stay light so long after dark as it did awhile back.

"Well, Fritz, you got whipped in school today?" "Yes, but it did not hurt." "But you certainly have been crying!" "Oh, I wanted to let the teacher have a little pleasure out of it."

"How," said Mrs. Newrich, "can we make the invitations to our ball particularly stylish?" "I'll tell you," answered her husband, "instead of putting two-cent stamps on them, we'll put ten-centers, eh?"

Cornelius Lovell—Don't address me as Mr. Lovell, Maude; it is so formal, you know. Call me Cornelius. Miss Maude—I'd call you Corn if—if—— If what, darling? If I thought you'd pop. Mr. Lovell is now engaged.

Mrs. Bibbs—See here! Why are you unloading all those shingles in front of my door? We haven't ordered any? Driver—No, mum. They comes wid the compliments of the neighbors. You see, folks thinks from the way your boy acts that you can't afford to buy any."

A Smart Cat.

A Waterville lad tells a story of the remarkable sagacity of a pet cat which he owns. The feline has a great fondness for the flesh of birds, and in order to make her quest for the same successful employs stratagem. Evidently understanding the birds' fondness for angleworms, she collects a number of the same and buries them in the ground. She then takes her place in a convenient place of ambush, and when the birds alight to secure their coveted morsel she springs from her concealment and pounces upon them. Many a bird thus falls a prey to pussy's shrewdness. —[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

I. N. SWOPE. HARRY A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Publishers.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

A Hearty Call.

TO CAPT. THOMAS S. JOHNSTON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, Republican voters of Huntingdon county, recognizing your eminent business qualifications, good judgment, sterling Republicanism, unselfish party service for many years, as well as your good soldier record, and believing that this county has a fair show for a nomination in the district, provided we nominate an acceptable man, do hereby request you to be a candidate for Congress in the 18th Congressional district, and pledge you our unqualified support in securing for you the conferees from this county.

Huntingdon county gives the largest Republican majority in the district, and is surely entitled to some consideration in the conference. We feel that we should have a candidate, and recognizing in you many elements of success, therefore urge you to heed this call.

Ayers, Jno. W., Knode, J. R.,
Adams, Jno. Q., Ketterman, J. E.,
Africa, H. C., Kennedy, W. O.,
Auman, Jacob, King, K. M.,
Africa, Howard, Kline, L. B.,
Africa, Vinton Z., Kerr, Harry C.,
Africa, A. J., Kidder, L E.,
Appleby, Geo. S., Kennedy, A. B.,
Allen, A. N., Keith, B. C.,
Africa, Thos. E., Kyler, John,
Africa, R. Wesley, Knode, L. G.,
Africa, W. C., Kennedy, James,
Armitage, H. M., Lightner, D. H.,
Baker, H. W., Laird, J. M.,
Breket, Jno. E., Lee, J. H.,
Burns, Ira Rush, Lindsay, Hugh,
Burns, Wm. J., Leighty, W. D.,
Barr, Jos. E., Leffard, J. R.,
Black, Geo., Leffard, Wm.,
Beaston, John S., Lamberson, John,
Ballantyne, Geo. D., Lewis, H. A.,
Bathurst, W. F., Lots, J. C.,
Benton, Wm., Laird, R. A.,
Burket, W., Lockard, D. F.,
Bloom, L., Lyter, Charles P.,
Butz, Howard E., Laird, Wm. A.,
Blair, J. C., Laird, W. M.,
Benner, Thos. M., Lovell, K. A.,
Beaver, M. G., McCartney, J. S.,
Barnes, Thomas, McAlevey, Geo. M.,
Beaver, A. J., Myton, Kennedy,
Boyer, H. J., McCord, Diller E.,
Buck, Isaac, Maguire, J. M.,
Bechtel, D. S., Myers, Daniel,
Brumbaugh, J. H., McElroy, W. W. H.,
Baker, G. D. S., Morningstar, J.,
Baker, Oscar, Mears, W. X.,
Brumbaugh, O. M., Metzler, Nicholas,
Bice, Ed. K., Miller, S. J.,
Boring, Thomas, Mattern, J. H.,
Buck, Reuben, Myers, Dr. R.,
Bare, John S., Maguigan, P. H.,
Boyer, John G., McCarthy, C. Rufus,
Brindle, W. O., Maguire, W. A.,
Benner, Charles, Messuman, L.,
Banks, William, Mattern, J. F.,
Bowman, George A., McCall, A. D.,
Boyer, H. C., Montague, Elwood,
Brumbaugh, M. F., Mills, R. C.,
Burkett, John B., Merritts, Henry,
Brumbaugh, M. G., McAlevy, Wm. E.,
Barrick, Geo. W., Madden, H. C.,
Brown, Robert E., Merrels, Robert,
Boring, W. F., Morgan, W. A.,
Carey, Jas. T., Myton, Kennedy J.,
Crownover, J. H., Mitchell, Saml. L.,
Crownover, Robt. A., Morningstar, H. B.,
Croyle, Samuel, sr., McAlevy, Wm.,
Croyle, Reuben S., Mitchell, T. S.,
Chaney, S. B., Mitchell, Thos.,
Cornelius, G. D., Naugle, J. A.,
Corbin, Elmer E., Nash, George H.
Cree, J., Neff, H. G.,
Clymans, W. S., Noel, Wm. H.,
Crouse, J. F., Orlady, Martin,
Crawford, A., Orlady, George B.,
Crownover, James C., Orlady, L. M.,
Carey, Samuel, Port, John A.,
Carr, Curtis, Piper, Grant,
Chilcote, John. Patterson, S. W.,
Crownover, John C., Port, Lewis E.,
Cisney, David A., Peterson, J. P.,
Clymans, James, Peightal, Samuel,
Corbin, B. F., Patterson, John A.,
Conrad, W. E., Peterson, T. C.,
Conter, John, Peightal, H. T.,
Chisholm, Dr. H. C., Plummer, W. R.,
Davis, Jas. P., Patterson, A. C.,
Decker, James, Peterson, J. C.,
Dopp, John T. Peightal, James,
Davison, J. S., Prough, J. M.,
Dean, Luden, Port, Alexander,
Dickson. Edward, Ross, Alex. M.,
Douglass, John, Robb, W. C.,
Douglass, S. R., Roff, John,
Davis, W. M., Robertson, C. C.,
Doran, A. P., Robb, Livingston,
Dell, Ellsworth, Richardson, Harris,
Dales, J. Harry, Robb, H. J.,
Decker, Howard S., Richardson, J. T.,
Donelson, G. W. Robb, W. W.,
DeForrest, Frank, Rhodes, H. E.,
Doyle, H. R., Rhodes, John D.,
Elliott, Alexander, Robley, Henry,
Etter, A. W., Richardson, Charles,
Elliott, L. C., Ross, H. B.,
Fritchey, E. C., Reeves, J. N.,
Fisher, Charles, Robb, A. R.,
Fetterhoff, Daniel, Rogers, Wm.,
Fisher, Casper. Richardson, J. L.,
Forshey, Anthony, Robb, J. E.,
Finley, J. D., Ralston, Samuel,
Fisher, A. J., Reed, Harry W.,
Foster, S. F., Richardson, Thomas,
Figard, D. A., Richardson, John,
Fritchey, E. A., Steffy, Samuel H.,
Fisher, Michael J., Stewart, Frank W.,
Foreman, Tobias, Swope, E. M.,
Fleck, Harry, Stryker, S. L.,
Free, M. C., Sanderson, Geo. W.,
Fink, Valentine, Stewart, D. M.,
Foshey, M. A., Snare, Henry,
Fritchey, Frank, Smith, John C.,
Foster, A. J., Stewart, O. L.,
Gage, Carl M., Smith, David,
Graham, L. G., Stubbs, Calvin,
Garrettson, Geo. W., Sneath, Wm.,
Glenny, James, Jr., Shore, G. B.,
Graflius, Sisler, Smith, J. J.,
Glasgow, S. L., Sweet, John,
Grove, David, Stitt, M. C.,
Garner, J. E., Smith, Geo. A.,
Green, John A., Steel, A. G.,
Gorsuch, Thos. H., Snyder, W. T.,
Gracey, D. R., Snare, Reuben,
Greenberg, Gilbert, Sheltz, Samuel,
Geissinger, L. S., Swope, H. W.,
Gilliland, Wm. B., Smith, C. P.,
Gates, John R., Strickler, H. Dill,
Gambel, D. T., Shultz, Andrew,
Grove, S. D., Smith, H. G.,
Gage, Geo. F., Scott, Harry,
Garner, L. B., Snyder, J. C.,
Green, Kenzie L., Shore, J. L.,
Gernert, M. J., Shirley, E. R.,
Gardner, E. J., Stinson, Wm.,
Gibboney, S. W., Skinner, Morris,
Gibboney, O. H., Stitt, B. H.,
Houtz, Elmer E., Stouffer, S. H.,
Hatfield, I. R., Streightiff, W. A.,
Horton, Chas. K., Showalter, John,
Harnish, Peter K., Shell, Jonah R.,
Henderson, W. H., Snare, Simpson,
Harman, Jno. A., Sprankle, George,
Harry, S. D., Surtzer, Wm.,
Harvey, S. C., Stewater, W. V.,
Hughes, George W., Steel, Wm. J.,
Hetrick, G. W., Thompson, John N.,
Heffner, M. R., Tyson, W. H.,
Hamer, Collins, Thomas, Webster,
Hamilton, Henderson, Turner, Alexander,
Harris. H. J., Toliver, Moses,
Herring, J. M., Varner, John H.,
Householder, W. C., Varner, Wm.,
Hershey, John, Westbrook, C. H.,
Hartman, Jacob. Williamson, Robt.,
Horton, Isaac, Whittaker, Wm. A.,
Hetrick, Geo. F., Williamson, W. McK.,
Hall, J. G., White, C.,
Hellyer, Edward, Wright. J. T.,
Haggerty, Henry, Wright, A. J.,
Hallman, W. S., Watson, John P.,
Hatch, Beverly, Whittaker, John A.,
Holland, J. H., Warfel, G. W.,
Hawn, Samuel, Willoughby, S. B.,
Irwin, Samuel H., Warfel, John S.,
Isenberg, Joseph G., Williams, Wm.,
Isett, Jacob H., Whoolheater, J. J.,
Isenberg, Alfred, Wilkins, Jacob,
Isett. B. F., Wright, A. F.,
Isenberg, Manassah, Ward, A. M.,
Isenberg, J. L., Weidner, Jacob,
Jacobs, John F., Walton, Thos. B.,
Jacobs, Harry L., Williams, Harry,
Johnston, David, Westbrook, James L.,
Knode, H. C., Wright, W. Harry,
King, John H., Walton. T. B.,
Knode, J. N., York. C. F.,
Kyper, D. N., Zeigler, D. G..
Kuntz, Isaac,
and several hundred others.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

At the request of so large and influential a number of Republicans of the county, unsolicited on my part, I respectfully accede to their wishes, and hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress in the 18th Congressional District, subject to the decison of the County Convention and the Conferees of the District. THOS. S. JOHNSTON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. P. M. LYTLE.
Huntingdon, July 24, 1890.

I will be a candidate before the coming County Convention for the Legislature, and respectfully solicit the aid of Republicans throughout the county in securing the nomination. I have for many years been extensively engaged in farming and assure farmers that if nominated and elected my voice will be heard in advocacy of legislation in your interests. Z. T. JONES.
Shade Gap, June 23.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. W. J. GEISSINGER.
Penn township, July 15th, 1890.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. GEO. M. GREEN.
Cassville, June 7th.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. JOHN R. THOMPSON.
Birmingham, July 10.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for re-nomination for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the next Republican County Convention. JOHN BREWSTER.
Huntingdon, June 24.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Miller township, it was unanimously agreed to name E. L. Cox as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, and fraternally recommend him as well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and we would respectfully solicit the help of the Republicans in all the districts, wards and boroughs of the county that do not have candidates of their own to aid us in securing his nomination in the Convention. JOHN C. CROWNOVER,
THOS. O. MILLIKEN, Chairman.
Secretary.
Miller Twp., Pa., May 31, 1890.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. CHAS. G. BROWN.
Huntingdon, June 10, 1890.

I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. H. H. WAITE.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 15, 1890.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. A. S. WELCH.
Mt. Union, June 2, 1890.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
A. W. PHEASANT.
Cass township, July 18, 1890.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. THOS. M. LOGAN.
Mapleton, July 25, 1890.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

READ!
and Profit Thereby.

Every lady enjoys owning a fine dress, and nothing is more tasty or more lasting than Cashmere. We have a big stock of these fine goods and have made such a reduction in them, that every lady can own a Cashmere dress. Look at these prices.

	WAS	NOW
1 pc. Blue Cashmere, 34 in. wide,	50	38
1 pc. Blue Cashmere, 36 in. wide,	50	38
1 pc. Cinnamon Brown Cashmere, 36 in. wide,	50	38
1 pc. Black Cashmere, 44 in. wide,	1.25	87
" " " 36 in. wide,	65	45
" " " 44 in. wide,	90	70
" Striped Cashmere, 34 in. w'd,	50	37
" Olive Green Cashmere, 34	50	37
" Plum Cashmere, 32 in. wide,	25	18
" Scarlet Cashmere, 34 in. w'd,	50	40
" Garnet Cashmere, "	50	40
" Bronze " "	50	36
3 pcs. Ladies' Cloth, Scarlet, Bronze, and Green,	50	37

Clothing.

75 pairs Pantaloons at Cost.
21 Boys' Suits at Cost.
11 Men's Suits at Cost.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's Whole Leather Boots, $2.25.

We have the following sizes in Ladies' Grain Button Shoes, that have been selling at $2.50, now $1.75 —10-3, 10-3½, 4-4.

Lawns and Summer Goods.

Our entire line of Lawns and Summer Dress Goods at Cost.

Queensware and Glassware!

We have a full line of Queensware and Glassware marked down and must be closed out. Come and examine these goods.

Groceries and Provisions.

You will always find our stock of Groceries and Provisions complete, and our prices as low as those of any of our competitors.

Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Marked Down!

Printed Lawns 3½c a yard, Challie 5c, Printed Percale from 12 to 8c.

Extra Bargains in Seersucker—6c, worth 10c.

Sateen 12½c, worth 15c.

Ladies' Blouses $1.00, worth $1.50, 85c, worth $1.10.

A few pieces best Prints 5c, worth 8c.

Apron Ginghams 6 and 8c. Dress Ginghams, best made, reduced to 10½c per yd.

Big bargain in Laces, Embroidery, Corsets and Fans.

Large line Metal Buttons reduced to 5c per doz. Our competitors are asking 20c to 25c.

Good Muslin 6c, Cambric 10c.

Fine Turkey Red Table Linen 27c, Shirting from 6¼c up.

Big Job lot of Men's White and Percale Shirts, also lot Men's Domestic Flannel Shirts at 35c.
mestic Flannel Shirts at 35c.

Fincel Stand and Table Covers very low.

Ladies' Black and Fawn Oxford Ties 89c, Misses' 78c, Children's 67c. This is a rare bargain. Do not miss it.

Large line of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes.

received last week, which will be sold very low.

Just think of it! Boys' Seersucker Coat and Vest for 55c; Men's for $1.10.

Children's Suits from $1.00 up, Men's Suits $2.30 up. Several lots we are selling out very low.

Rag Carpet 40c per yard. Good Ingrain Carpet 3 yards for $1.00. Good Wool Filled Carpet 60c, worth 75c.

If you want Floor, Table or Stair Oil Cloth, Wall Paper or Window Shades, do not buy until you have learned our prices.

Grain and R. R. Ties trken in exchange for goods.

We have purchased A. B. Gillam's coal yard. Leave your orders with us.

All goods delivered free in town, and all orders to amount of $5.00 and over delivered free to Mt. Union or Mill Creek.

We mean business! We are on top and intend to stay there by giving lowest possible prices.

TERMS—Cash in full on pay day; never longer than 30 days.

B. O'Connor & Sons

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 13, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Jos. J. Gillam spent Sunday in Mapleton.

—Jacob Shuman and family, of Cassville, were in Mapleton Friday.

—Amos L. Smith, of Hare's Valley, was among our callers last Saturday.

—John A. Toomey will move to his new home on Ridge street this week.

—Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, tarried briefly in Mapleton last Wednesday.

—L. M. Dell has been nursing a catarrh on his right hand for a couple of weeks.

—W. W. Moorhead, of Mount Union, was a welcome visitor to Mapleton last Saturday.

—M. L. Rex, T. M. Logan, and Martin Wilson are the Mapleton tenters at campmeeting.

—Rev. D. H Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening at 7.30 oclock.

—D. H. Heck is moving this week from Hare's Valley to A. W. Pheasant's house on Spring street.

—Mrs. Sarah Swope, of Robertsdale, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Chilcote, in Mapleton.

—When you have nothing else to do see how fast you can say, "Soup soothes theosophists thoroughly."

—Thos. M. Oaks, insurance agent of Huntingdon, was in Mapleton, Thursday, looking after business.

—Robt. A. Ramsey and wife, of Huntingdon, visited their brother and sister, T. M. Logan and wife, over Sunday.

—I. N. Swope is in Pittsburg, attending State Camp P. O. S. of A., as representative from W. C., No. 59, of Mapleton.

—We learn that Miles Quarry, his wife and two children who live in Hare's Valley are sick, but not dangerously so with typoid fever.

—John Spangler, one of Tod township's industrious and prosperous farmers, is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, G. D. Wood and wife.

—A little daughter of John Clemens is very ill with spinal and some other disease. Its life for a while had gone beyond hope of recovery.

—Messrs. Stever and Wilson unloaded from car here and took to Cassville a new traction engine on Monday. They intend to use it for grain threshing.

—W. B. Stone is temporarily located at Webster, Westmoreland Co., as agent for McKeesport and Belle Vernon R. R., operated by the P. & L. E. R. R. Co.

—John G. Gillam and wife left last Thursday on a ten-days' excursion. They expect to visit the seashore, going as far east as Boston, before returning.

Miles Brown, of Springfield township, a candidate for commissioner, was in Mapleton on Thursday. Milt. Isenberg, of Shirley, for register and recorder, was here Friday.

—A two-and-a-half-year-old child of Marion Robley has been dangerously sick with cholera infantum. We are glad to say that it has recovered so far as to be considered out of danger.

—The house of Jonathan Dell, in Union township, caught fire Sunday noon from the stove pipe. A conflagration was prevented by prompt action of those in the house. Damage small.

—L. R. Smith, of Hare's Valley, who is employed in Altoona, came home last Saturday evening. He is in ill health. A. Luther Smith, also of Hare's Valley, is home from Altoona, nursing a mashed thumb.

—Miss Blanche Wright, who has been making her home in Mapleton for four months, visited her parents three days last week and joined them with the family, Saturday, picnicking at the newly-made Fairview grounds.

—Mrs. Mollie Bailey, accompanied by her two children, Willie and Charley, of Allegheny city, Pa., and Mrs. Anna Geissinger, of Cumberland city, Md., are visiting at the home of their father Andrew Wise, in Union township.

—Mrs. S. L. Glasgow, of Chicago, who has for the past two months been visiting among friends in this county, left last Saturday for her western home. Her sister-in-law, Miss Minnie Glasgow, of Smith Valley, accompanied her as far as Altoona.

—Joseph Bagnerello, of Brooklyn, New York, an interpreter by profession, who is spending a portion of his vacation with his friend, Will Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, spent a few hours in Mapleton last week.

—George Reen, of Newport, a graduate of Gettysburg college and, at present, a student in the theological seminary at the same place, spent Sunday with one of his Gettysburg friends in Mapleton.

—Charles W. Mattern, of Mount Union, was circulating among his Mapleton friends last Friday. Charlie is an A1 painter and has been kept busy at his trade this season. His work does not suffer in comparison with that of any other artist.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Spring Mills, gave his lecture, "Scenes and Incidents of Soldier Life," in the M. E. church last Wednesday evening. A small audience greeted the lecture. Those who were present appreciated it very much. The lecture was illustrated by fine stereoscopic views.

—Rev. M. K. Foster, Presiding Elder, preached a very interesting sermon in the M. E. church Sunday evening from the words, "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." The question was frequently asked Monday morning, "Who thld the preacher?"

—A personal communication from W. H. Rex. at Ocean Grove, states that he and his are happy in their surroundings there and enchanted by the majestical and powerful rolling waves that ascend as much as 30 feet perpendicularly sometimes above the level of the boardwalk along the beach.

—Huntingdon county has twelve Camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, which had a total membership June 30, 1890, of 634. During the year ending June 30th, seven new Camps were instituted and 299 members were admitted. $282.50 was paid for relief during the year and the financial value at the close of the year was $3884.06. A very good showing.

—John J. Jordan, sand man, of Pittsburg, spent several days in Mapleton last week looking after sand interest. He is a thorough bred, dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. Was a candidate in his home district a few years ago for assemblyman but was defeated. He ran largely ahead of his party vote. He does not yet fully believe that Samuel J. Tilden is dead and still expects to forward the Democratic Battle Cry of Tilden R. R., stock and "usufruct."

—The Republican county convention meets in Huntingdon next Tuesday. The seekers are numerous and offices not very plentiful, consequently when the convention adjourns there will be a good many disappointed candidates—some who have been deceived by their inexperience or their vanity, and a few, we are sorry to say, who may be deceived by some of the delegates or their constituents. If there were no lying and no false promises, there would not be so many sore heads to be poulticed and bandaged at the end of the fight.

—The editor is away this week and we are trying to get out a respectable paper for him so he will not be ashamed of it when he comes back and examines it. The ITEM is young—not two years old—yet it has become in the Juniata Valley a stand-by. Its patrons will find, if they compare it with any other weekly, that it is always ahead and news is given fresh from the coals. A long year ago when the flood was on us, when some of the homes of our people were swept away and many others inundated and much of value destroyed, the ITEM was issued daily—extra—and distributed without charge among the people. What it said in those extras was largely copied into the daily papers afterward, and the contents of those extras are now a portion of all, or nearly all, of the after-written history of the greatest water destruction ever known along our romantic and song-storied Blue Juniata.

All local occurrences have been promptly recorded in the ITEM, It was the first to give the census of Huntingdon county, the comparison of which with that of 1880 the editor made and promulgated in the ITEM.

The advancement of the interests of Mapleton and surrounding country has been the foremost idea of the paper. Pecuniarily, there has been no wealth in it. Better prospects are in view. The subscription list is a pleasant one. We hope its friends will lend a hand to increase it. The corps of local correspondents and their work are appreciated. Their letters show that they are with the paper in the column of advance for the public good.

There are a few more people in Mapleton whose duty it is to become subscribes. Come in friends and make yourselves regular recipients of your town paper.

We know that the expected increase of patronage—and it will come—will make an enlargement of the paper. The editor hopes for it soon.

To the people of Mapleton borough, we say, you have a weekly edition of a paper issued to you that stands on the broad platform of Truth, Right and Justice. Support it as it will support Mapleton. PROTEM.

Local Farmers' Institute.

In order to economize and to enable the State Board of Agriculture to accomplish the greatest amount of good with the funds committed to its charge by the Legislature, it has been considered best to have the local farmers' institutes held in circuits, so that speakers and visitors can go from one institute to another at the least possible expense. The Advisory Committee has made the following selections of districts:

Number one, Wayne and Lackawanna; two, Susquehanna and Wyoming, three, Bradford and Tioga; four, Erie, Warren and Crawford; five, Venango, Mercer and Lawrence; six, Butler, Clarion and Armstrong; seven, Somerset, Westmoreland and Bedford; eight, Clinton, Centre and Huntingdon; nine, Perry, Juniata and Franklin; ten, Adams and York; eleven, Lancaster and Chester; Twelve, Montgomery and Bucks; thirteen, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton; fourteen, Northumberland, Montour and Union; fifteen, Columbia and Luzerne.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County.

Who is more worthy the respect and confidence of his fellowmen than the noble soldier who leaves his home and friends, and gives up all his prospects of worldly gain, to fight the battles of his country and preserve her one grand united body?

Such a man is J. Harvey Shaver. He entered the late war when but 18 years of age and served until the surrender of the confederate forces. He was a member of the noted Logan guards, of Lewistown, Pa., the first company to enter Washington, April 15. 1861, for the three months' service. This company re-enlisted in August, 1861, as Company A of the 46th Regt. P. V. V., under command of Col. J. F. Knipe. It was assigned to Gen. Williams' brigade on the upper Potomac, took part in all the campaigns of Gen. Banks, fought under Gen. Pope in Army of Virginia, losing at Cedar Mountain, two-thirds of its number. It took part in the Rappahannock and Maryland campaigns, ending with Antietam. It took part in the varied campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the Cumberland. The regiment re-enlisted in January, 1864, under Gen. Hooker, and participated in the subsequent campaigns of Gen. Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, ending with the surrender of Johnston's forces and the march from thence to Washington, where it participated in the grand review May 24, 1865. Mr. Shaver was in the following engagements:

Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.
Middletown. Va., May 25, 1862.
Winchester, Va., May 26, 1862.
Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.
Sulphur Springs, Va., August 27, 1862.
South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.
Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, 3, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 2, 3, 1863.
Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864.
Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
Pine Knob, Ga., June 9, 1864.
Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864.
Cypress Swamp, Ga., Dec. 8, 1864.
Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1864.
Chesterfield C. H., S. C., March 2, 1865.
Bentonsville, N. C., March, 1865.
Coon Run, N. C., April 10, 1865.

He was wounded at Cedar Mountain and at Savannah. At the latter place he lost the sight of one eye.

This is a good record, and Mr. Shaver is justly entitled to recognition by all loyal citizens. He is desirous of obtaining the nomination for county treasurer. Being the only one for that office who was a soldier, he deserves the entire support of his brother soldiers and other loyal citizens. If the Republicans of Huntingdon county wish to show their appreciation of a true and faithful soldier, they can do it in no better way than by nominating J. Harry Shaver for the office of county Treasurer. We have known Mr. Shaver for many years and have always found him a man of strict integrity and believe he will fill the above office in an efficient manner, with credit to himself and his constituency. BY THREE LOWER-END VETERANS.

Missionary Meeting.

A meeting in the interests of Woman's Work in Heathen Lands will be held on the Juniata Valley Campmeeting Grounds on Monday, September 15, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

An address will be made by Miss Jennie M. Gheer, of Japan. Miss Gheer was one of the first lady missionaries to enter that great field. She labored most successfully for eight years as teacher, evangelist, and organizer of new work. Admonished by failing health and counciled by physicians and friends to return home, to save herself, she refused to leave the work God had given her to do, and the women and girls he had given as seals to her ministry, until her successor was able to take her place. For two years she has been recuperating in her native land, but expects to return to Japan not later than October next. Miss Gheer is in every way capable to awaken and inform, and it is hoped that all who are interested in the spread of the gospel will show their appreciation of this brave missionary and the work in which she is engaged by their attendance at the meeting.

Examinations for 1890.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows: McConnellstown, July 23; Marklesburg station, 24; Entriken, 25; Valley (Hopewell), 26; Bell Crown, 28; Alexandria, 29; Franklinville, 30; Warriorsmark, 31; Shaffersville, August 1; Petersburg, 2; Neff's Mills, 5; Saulsburg, 6; McAlevy's Fort, 7; Cornpropst's Mills, 8; Centre Union, 9; Ardenheim, 11; Mill Creek, 12; Mapleton, 13; Cassville, 14; Chestnut Grove, 15; Saltillo, 16; Broad Top City, 18; Maddensville, 19; Richvale, 30; Shade Gap, 21; Orbisonia, 22 Shirleysburg, 23; Huntingdon (special), September 5.

Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character. Examinations will be both oral and written and will begin promptly at 8.30, a. m. We earnestly urge directors and citizens to be present.

S. G. RUDY,
County Supt.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Summer Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

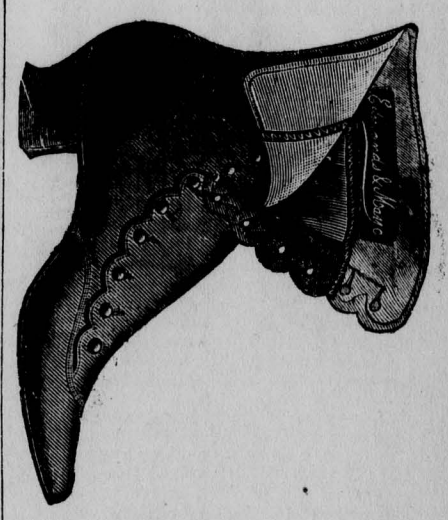
The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Are You Going To Attend Camp Meeting?

Whether you are or whether you are not, you want to take advantage of some of the great bargains we are offering in fine summer dress goods. Come and see them.

We have sold the



"Lottie" Shoe

in this market for many years. It has given satisfaction to all and is without a superior. Ladies, if you want to buy a good Shoe, get the "Lottie." We are sole agents for Mapleton.

The "Bissel" Chilled Plow,

a warranted plow, guaranteed to give satisfaction, is sold by us. We invite farmers to examine this Plow and pass their opinion of it. It will bear the closest inspection. The price is reasonable.

It is a very difficult matter to find a

Pure Sugar Syrup

to sell for 10 cts. a quart, or 40 cts. a gallon. We have it direct from the manufacturers; also, a higher grade Sugar Syrup at 15 cts. a quart.

We are agent in Mapleton for the Williamsport Wire Buckle Suspender Company, the largest manufacturers of suspenders in the world. Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

A GREAT STRIKE.

Knights of Labor Tie-up the New York Central.

Thousands of Men Quit Work, Paralyzing Traffic.

A general strike upon the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Harlem Railroad was ordered during the afternoon by the Executive Board of District 246, Knights of Labor, with the authority of the General Board, and soon after seven o'clock in the evening all members of the order, from New York city as far west as Utica on the Central, left their places, and traffic upon the great road came almost to a standstill. The strike had been foreshadowed for some days, but nobody expected it to come when it did, and no preparations had been made for it. The tie-up in New York city was complete. The switchmen in the Grand Central yard, whom the company had relied upon in the impending trouble, left their posts, and it was impossible to send a train in or out of the Grand Central Station or through the tunnel. The effect was to tie up not only the New York Central, but the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem as well, which also had a strike of its own. The railroad officials grappled with the emergency to the best of their ability, but the embargo was for the time being almost complete. The New York, New Haven and Hartford used the Harlem River station as its terminus. The New York, New Haven and Hartford sent two or three express trains from the upper side of the Harlem to Boston.

Exactly at seven o'clock every switchman and freight handlers and some of the engineers and firemen employed by the company in New York city left work, and after that hour not a wheel was moved into or out of the Grand Central station or in the freight yards of the company, with the single exception of the fast mail for the West—the famous "White Flyer," which carries no passengers—and which was started as usual at nine o'clock.

Fourteen passenger trains due to reach New York city before midnight over the New York Central did not arrive, and seven passenger trains due to leave the Grand Central station during the night failed to start.

Over the Harlem division six trains were due to leave, not a wheel on any of which was turned.

Besides these trains and some twenty New York Central freight trains that were stalled all trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road due to leave from the Grand Central station were blocked at Harlem, as there were no switchmen to let them in, and not a car of the five trains that should have left before 11 o'clock could get away for the same reason.

Serious as the strike was in its immediate effects, it was begun without the slightest demonstration on the part of the men. They left their work quietly at seven o'clock and at the same time left the engines and cars which they were handling just where they stood.

Over one hundred switchmen went out in the yards of the Grand Central Station. The engineers and firemen in charge of trains, while not except in a few cases joining in the strike, grated out the fires, put on their coats and climbed down from their cabs wherever they happened to be.

The first New York Central train to be brought to a standstill was the Poughkeepsie local, due in the Grand Central Station at 7:02. It got as far as Eighty-sixth street in the tunnel, and there the engineer was notified that there were no switches set further down. The switchmen had already put on their coats and left the yards.

Half an hour after the trains were blocked at Eighty-sixth street, the Montreal express, ten cars, all but two of them sleepers, was halted at Mott Haven. She had nearly 300 passengers on board.

Not only did the New York Central employes who are Knights of Labor strike in New York city, but those at West Albany went out at the same hour, completely paralyzing traffic on the company's lines there and at Troy.

Altogether nearly a thousand men joined in the revolt, and fully twice that number were thrown out of work temporarily by the strike.

The Knights of Labor intended asking for an advance of wages, but the direct origin of the trouble arose from the discharge of a certain number of Knights of Labor who have been in the service of the company for a number of years, and the laying off of other Knights of Labor.

The men became convinced that the Knights were being discriminated against. Committees were appointed, who asked General Manager Toucey to reinstate them, but they were told that inasmuch as these men had been discharged for cause their request could not be granted.

Another complaint of the Knights was that the men that were laid off for the dull season were men who had been long in the service instead of new men. After the interview the committee reported to the District Assembly and it was decided to strike.

Second Day of the Strike.

Trains on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem and the New York, New Haven and Hartford were run close to schedule time on the second day of the great strike, with the exception of the Central trains halted by the strikers at De Witt.

Just after midnight all the locomotive firemen (members of the Brotherhood and Locomotive Firemen) on the Hudson River division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad joined the striking Knights of Labor.

This order affects all engineers, firemen, baggagemen, trainmen, signalmen, brakemen, flagmen, trackmen and freight handlers connected with the Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor leaders justify their resort to extreme measures by the refusal of Vice-President Webb to accept a proposition made by John J. Hayes, of the General Executive Board, to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. Mr. Webb told Mr. Hayes there was nothing to arbitrate.

The railroad officers regarded the situation at Albany and Syracuse as much more serious than it was in New York city.

The first encounter between militia and strikers occurred at East Syracuse, N. Y. Revolvers were drawn and the militia was on the verge of making a charge. Bloodshed was averted by the leaders on both sides.

All the trainmen below Hudson, N. Y., have gone out.

Three hundred Pinkerton men guarded the yards at Albany, N. Y., and a like number passed through Buffalo, N. Y., en route to Syracuse.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., forty new men, brought to work the coal schutes, joined the strikers.

At Buffalo all was quiet. Police guarded the switches. The Eighth Brigade was ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

Strikers pulled the coupling pins out of the Chicago limited express at Detroit, Mich. Later the militia took possession of the yards and kept the strikers at bay.

The strikers have been offered the financial support of the strongest labor organizations in New York city.

No freight trains were moved on the Central, but plans were made for starting freight traffic.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

173D DAY.—Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information on the subject of the accident to the lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal....The Tariff bill was discussed and some progress was made on the text of the bill. After having disposed of between eighteen and nineteen pages the Senate adjourned.

174TH DAY.—Mr. Evarts reported a substitute for the House bill to establish Circuit Courts of Appeals, and to define in certain cases the jurisdiction of the United States Courts....Mr. Berry spoke on the Tariff question; some progress was made on the text of the bill.

175TH DAY.—The day was spent in discussing the Metal schedule of the Tariff bill ....Secretary Windom sent a letter in answer to the Cullom resolution calling upon him for information regarding the shipment in bond of merchandise between Atlantic and Pacific ports over the Canadian railways.

176TH DAY.—Six paragraphs of the metal schedule of the Tariff bill were disposed of ....A substitute for the House Election bill was reported by the Elections Committee ....Mr. Frye announced that he would call up the River and Harbor bill on the following Friday....The conference reports on the Sundry Civil and Fortification bills were presented.

177TH DAY.—Practically no progress was made on the Tariff bill....The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was discussed at much length, and the bill was ordered to a further conference....The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.... The Senate passed the concurrent resolution expressing the desire of Congress for the removal of the remains of General Grant from Riverside Park, New York city, to the National Arlington Cemetery near Washington.

178TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M.; but a roll-call showed that there were in the chamber twelve Senators less than a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absentees, and by 10:20 the presence of a quorum was secured and business was proceeded with.... Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, putting a limit to debate on pending bills....The Tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Butler's amendment to reduce the duty on cotton ties to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butler, Vest, Turpie and Plumb. The amendment was lost.

In the House.

183D DAY.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was presented....Messrs. Rogers, of Arkansas, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, attacked the Speaker, who was defended by Messrs. Henderson, of Iowa; Boutelle, of Maine, and others....The majority report of the House Committee on Elections in the contested case of Goodrich against Bullock, from the Second Florida District, was submitted. The report seats Goodrich.

184TH DAY.—Mr. Morrow reported a substitute for two bills upon the subject of Chinese immigration....The Committee on Election, by a vote of 8 to 1, decided that Clifton R. Breckinridge was not elected a Representative of the LIst Congress from the IId Arkansas District....The resolution for an investigation of the increase of the force at the Kittery (Me.) Navy Yard, shortly before a State election, was adopted....The House in Committe of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair), discussed the General Deficiency bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

185TH DAY.—The conference report on the "Original Package" bill was agreed to....In Committee of the Whole the General Deficiency bill was further considered.

186TH DAY.—Consideration of the General Deficiency bill was completed....On motion of Mr. Dunnell a bill was passed applying the Interstate Commerce law to unincorporated express companies.

187TH DAY.—The General Deficiency bill was passed....Mr. Enloe introduced a resolution to further extend the investigation of the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum so as to inquire into the business regulations existing between the Commissioner and his son, John Raum, who is engaged in the prosecution of pension and bounty claims.

188TH DAY.—Before the reading of the journal Mr. Rogers raised the point that there was no quorum present, and the Speaker being unable to count a quorum a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and seventy-four members having responded to their names the House proceeded, under the special order, to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments.

HELIGOLAND CEDED.

Emperor William Arrives and Germany Takes Possession.

The formal cession of Heligoland to Germany has taken place. Early in the morning Herr Von Boetticher, accompanied by a brilliant staff, arrived in a German war-ship, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns. At 2 o'clock the formal transfer was made. The British and German flags were hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns, and remained together until sunset, when both were hauled down.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the accompanying squadron anchored off Heligoland at 10 o'clock next morning. Emperor William and Prince Henry landed at noon and were met by Herr von Boetticher. The inhabitants gave the Emperor and his brother a hearty reception. The Imperial party proceeded at once to the Overland, where an open air service was held. The Emperor delivered a short address, and the German flag was then hoisted, the land battery at the same time firing a salute. Two thousand marines were reviewed by the Emperor, who afterward received an address presented by the inhabitants of the island. After taking luncheon in the Casino the Emperor departed at 3:30 o'clock amid the cheers of the populace.

The Emperor in his address recalled the fact that it was the anniversary of the battle of Woerth, and said: "To-day a new victory is being celebrated. Heligoland will be a bulwark if an enemy ever attempted to penetrate the North Sea."

MRS. RODERIGO VALLINIERE, wife of a resident of Tecumseh, Canada, is dead, after having fasted for forty-three days. She was taken ill in January last, and medical men said it was a case of dyspepsia. She kept growing worse, and for the last forty-three days had been unable to take a particle of food. The only thing she could retain on her stomach was water, of which she would drink a couple of gallons a day.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE bathing ground at Cape May Point N. J., was the scene of the wildest excitement occasioned by the narrow escape from drowning of Mrs. Dimmick, niece of President Harrison, and Miss Florence Hazzard, of Philadelphia. The President and Secretary Blaine were witnesses of the incident.

THE reception tendered President Harrison and Secretary Blaine at Cape May, N. J., was a brilliant affair. About 2500 persons were present and shook hands with the President and Secretary.

FERDINAND SCHIFFER, who weighs 300 pounds, after floating an hour on the water in New York harbor, having fallen from a steamboat, was rescued by the Eliza Hancox crew rigging a derrick and hauling him on board.

A THUNDER SHOWER resulted most disastrously at West Creek, N. Y., and Nelson Shinn, of the firm of Shinn Brothers, fish and oyster dealers, and one of their employes, Benjamin Kelly, lie dead. They are the victims of lightning's terrible work.

A FAITHLESS sweetheart, an enraged lover and an incensed husband brought on a free fight among the Italians who work in the gravel pits at Bound Brook, N. J., which resulted in the death of two men and the wounding of four or five more.

A RIOT broke out during a parade of Italians in Brooklyn, N. Y., and several policemen were injured. A similar affray took place between Anarchists and the police in Elizabeth, N. J.

CONVICTS at the Massachusetts State Prison cut up the manufactured stock and damaged the machinery in retaliation for punishment inflicted upon a fellow convict who had endeavored to escape.

MRS. JOHN NABOR threw her new born babe into a vault at Syracuse, N. Y., and then hastened its death by pounding its head with a cobblestone.

REV. ADIN BALLOU, a venerable Universalist preacher, died at his home in Hopedale, Mass., of paralysis. He was much revered all over New England.

THE British war ships Bellerophon, Partridge and Canada sailed from Newport, R. I., for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SECRETARY BLAINE left the President's cottage at Cape May Point, N. J., and returned to his summer home at Bar Harbor, Me.

MAXWELL EVARTS, son of Senator Evarts, has been appointed an Assistant District-Attorney at New York city, vice O'Connell, resigned.

South and West.

FIRE destroyed half the business portion and forty residences of What Cheer, Iowa. Loss over $100,000.

DEANE and Field Dickerson, aged respectively eleven and eight years, were drowned while swimming at Star Island, St. Clair Flats, near Detroit, Mich.

Two colored girls named Mary Thomas and Kate Parham were killed by lightning in Prince George County, Va., during a thunder storm.

THE Kentucky State election was held. Woodford Longmoor, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was elected by a larger majority than the Democratic ticket received at the last general election.

THE Democratic State ticket was elected in Alabama by over 100,000 majority.

GOVERNOR FIFER, of Illinois, signed the World's Fair bill and the exposition directors are jubilant. There were grave fears of a veto, and this would have caused utter demoralization. The Columbian Exposition is now certain of securing $5,500,000.

THE election at Salt Lake City, Utah, resulted in the Liberals electing their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 300 to 600. The city gives 995 Liberal majority over the combined Mormon and Labor tickets. The Mormons are badly broken up, as the result means their everlasting defeat as a body.

SERGEANT DAVID BOYD died at his home, in Portsmouth, Va., from old age. He was 101 years old and his familiar figure was well known. He was in the service of the United States Navy and Marine Corps for fifty-six years.

THE State National Bank, of Wellington, Kan., has closed its doors. The liabilities are about $100,000.

THE election in Oklahoma resulted in a victory for the Republicans.

MULES attached to a wagon containing Farmer Castle, his wife and three daughters, of Anna, Ill., became frightened by a dog and ran away. The daughters were killed, the wife fatally hurt and the man badly injured.

THE Iowa Democratic Convention nominated the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, W. H. Chamberlain, of Independence; Treasurer, H. L. White, Wayne County; Auditor, George S. Witters, Ida County; Judge of the Supreme Court, P. B. Wolf, of Clinton; for Railroad Commissioner, Peter A. Dey.

CHILDREN playing with matches set fire to a barn in Perry, Iowa. Two little girls, the daughters of H. V. Hale and J. C. Seley, respectively, were consumed in the flames.

BECAUSE the balloon and parachute act was not performed, a mob at Ishpeming, Mich., tore Rough's circus-tent into ribbons, destroyed the parachute, broke open the trunks, and half killed the circus employes. The police were powerless, and the mob, numbering nearly 5000 persons, wrecked everything in sight.

THE annual census of Chicago, Ill., taken by the local School Board, has been completed for the year 1890. The total population is recorded as 1,208,669. This is about 100,000 more people than the Federal census credits to Chicago.

THE State Democratic Convention of Georgia met at Atlanta and nominated a full State ticket headed by W. J. Northen, of Hancock County, for Governor.

MURRAY HALL, a summer hotel at Pablo Beach, Fla., was burned. The fire caught about midnight in the engine room, and could not be controled owing to the low pressure of water. Loss, $225,000.

THE Democrats of North Dakota assembled at Grand Forks and nominated W. N. Roach for Governor.

AT the Iowa Democratic State Convention held in Cedar Rapids the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, W. H. Chamberlain; Treasurer, H. L. White; Auditor, George S. Witters; Supreme Court Judge, P. B. Wolf.

Washington.

THE Secretary of War has received from the English Government a sample of the new English service rifle, handsomely cased in a polished wooden silver-mounted box.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, while out riding in Washington lost $15,000 in bonds, but they were returned to him by an honest hack driver.

THE official rough count by the Census Bureau shows the population of the city of Philadelphia to be 1,044,894. This is an increase during the last ten years of 197,724, or 23.24 per cent.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to convene at Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard to investigate the difficulties between Major McLane Tilton, in command of the marines at that yard, and his assistant, Captain William R. Brown.

SECRETARY WINDOM appointed Robert M. Nixon, of Newcastle, Ind., to the vacant Deputy Controllership of the Currency.

THE status of General Adam Badeau, who for the past fifteen years has been off and on the rolls of the army as a retired officer, has been at last decided by Attorney-General Miller. The decision holds that there is no legal right to bear Badeau's name on the retired list of the army.

THE President, accompanied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker and ex-Senator Sewall, returned to Washington from Cape May, N. J.

THE count in the Census Office has been so far completed as to enable the Superintendent to say that the total population will be about 64,000,000.

IT was decided by the War Department to assign Brigadier-General McCook to the command of the Department of Arizona, with headquarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE Postoffice Department has issued orders for samples of pearl gray postal card board. This board is to be used in the manufacture of cards to be used by women, and is intended simply for a correspondence card.

Foreign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany arrived in England and became the guest of Queen Victoria at Osborne on the Isle of Wight.

THE Salvadorans have won four more battles from the Guatemalans.

FIRE in the village of Puespolk Hatval, Hungary, has destroyed 180 houses and immense stores of corn.

THE tenth International Medical Congress opened its session in Berlin, Germany. Five thousand doctors were present.

PRESIDENT BOGRAN, of Honduras, hanged a lot of revolutionary leaders.

THE Cuban Government has distributed the fund raised for the sufferers by the disastrous explosion and fire which occurred on May 17. The fund amounted to $11,000 gold and $187,000 in bank bills.

N'SOUNDI LANAUGHA, a native chief and murderer, has been executed at Boma, in the Congo Free State, Africa.

DR. JUAREZ CELMAN, the President of the Argentine Republic, has presented his resignation to Congress, giving as a reason the political and financial difficulties through which the Republic is passing. He has been succeeded by the Vice-President, Dr. Pellegrini.

A DESPATCH from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, says that the Foreign and Finance Ministers have resigned.

IT is rumored that Mexico, jointly with Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica, has recognized Salvador's provincial Government and that this will end the trouble in Central America.

A MOB of soldiers combined with the peasantry and destroyed the railroad to Lutai, China, on the pretence that the road caused the recent floods in the Pei Ho River. The Government remained passive, making no effort to stop the work of destruction.

CELMAN has withdrawn his resignation as the Argentine President; great popular indignation exists against him; fears were entertained of further complications.

THE German Government has sent officials to Heligoland to make the final arrangements for its cession by the English.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE deaths occurred from cholera in Mecca, Arabia, during a recent day. A military cordon has been established around Lisbon, Portugal, to prevent the entrance of any person coming from a cholera-infected district.

A HURRICANE of great violence swept over Lake St. Louis and the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of Montreal, Canada, doing damage on land and water.

MOFFATT COLLEGE, on Isle Perrot, ten miles from Montreal, Canada, has been burned to the ground. Over 300 students were in attendance, and they are now quartered in outbuildings and farmhouses.

THE Queensland Cabinet has resigned, owing to lack of support in Parliament on its budget proposals.

TWO revolutionary movements are being led in Guatemala by Generals Irungary and Barrundia. President Barrillas was preparing for flight from the country, and United States Minister Mizner has already left.

GENERAL MIRANDA has been defeated in Salvador by the forces of Ezeta.

PRESIDENT CELMAN has been succeeded as Chief Executive of the Argentine Republic by Senor Pellegrini. Quiet has been restored, and the financial panic is over.

GUMBERT is about the only Boston pitcher who is always ready to pitch, and is in good trim. It is hard, indeed, to say where the Players' Club would have been without him.

JACK ROWE, a player and part proprietor of the Buffalo Club, is authority for the statement that the American Association and the Players' League clubs will contend for the world's championship and that all of the clubs in the former organization will play exhibition games with the Players' League clubs at the termination of the present championship season.

A WRECK IN GERMANY.

Floods Derail a Train, Killing Thirty-two Passengers.

The disastrous floods that have lately devastated the country caused the wreck of a railroad train near Blowitz, Germany, where the railroad bed had been washed under to such an extent that a train of eleven coaches was thrown down an embankment into the River Hetsch.

When the wreck was cleared away two emigrant women were the first who were reached, and they had both arms and legs cut off.

The conductor, Herr Czecney, was slowly roasted to death, being caught in the wreck and burned before he could be rescued.

There were in all six dead and twenty-six fatally injured.

FOUR BOYS KILLED.

They Dodge One Engine Only to be Run Down by Another.

Pascoe Granfield, aged nineteen, and Arthur Granfield, aged thirteen, brothers, were killed on the Lackawanna road at Nayaug, Penn., during the afternoon. They stepped out of the way of a train on one track only to be run down by a train on another track.

A few hours later on the Ontario and Western trestle, at Dixon, Penn., two little sons of Patrick Kelly were looking down on a train on the Delaware and Hudson Railway when a passenger train struck and killed them.

THERE is a shrinkage of about twenty per cent. in the milk supply in some portions of Massachusetts, owing to the shortened condition of the grass in the pastures, and the prospects for fall feed are discouraging.

CONVICTS REBEL.

A Desperate Fight in the Charlestown (Mass.) Prison.

The Rioters Surprised and Subdued by the Police.

A most determined attempt was made during the afternoon by the convicts of the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown to fire the institution and escape, and but for the firmness of Warden Russell and the promptness of the Boston police it would have succeeded. As it was pandemonium reigned within the prison for a half hour, and the entire city was startled by seeing the patrol wagons, filled the bluecoats, rushing over the bridges to Charlestown. Three weeks ago Sunday, when the Warden read to the men the act of the last Legislature compelling them to submit to the Bertillon system of measuring and photographing, a dozen or more jumped to their feet in chapel and defied him to carry out the law. Since that time the worst characters among the six hundred convicts have been making trouble. Nevertheless the Warden and his officers have gone on with their measuring and photographing, and now it is all done, but the Warden and his men have been on the qui vive for an outbreak. At a quarter to 3 in the afternoon it came.

The harness shop was the scene of the disturbance. In this shop 125 men were at work, among them the half-dozen desperadoes known to the Boston police as the Albany street gang. These ruffians simultaneously set up a yell and at the same time began wrecking the interior of the building, hurling their tools through the windows, smashing machinery, etc., all with the hope of inciting their comrades in the other departments to join them in the greatest revolt the prison ever knew.

Emissaries ran to the other shops spreading the spirit of rebellion and winning recruits, and meantime the ringleaders started a fire in their shop. Their object in this was, it is evident, to cause the opening of the gates to admit the city fire department and thus to gain an avenue of escape. In less time almost than it takes to tell it 100 desperate prisoners, howling and brandishing improvised weapons of all sorts, were in the yard, dashing wildly for the gates. A large express wagon which was standing in the yard was seized and pushed rapidly toward the wall by the mob of infuriated convicts. In the excitement it was capsized in the pond in the yard.

This means of assistance to scale the wall being gone a dash was made by the entire crowd for the various walls. In the frantic melee which ensued three shots were fired by one of the convicts.

At this moment Captain Gaskins and forty-five sturdy policemen arrived. The appearance of this body of police took the convicts entirely by surprise. They had expected a call upon the police, but were totally unprepared for such an onslaught. Armed with clubs and pistols the police double quicked down the yard. Resistance in the face of such odds was not attempted by the rioters, and the revolt was over. The patrol wagons from six police stations rolled up in rapid succession, each bringing a sergeant and ten men, so that within three-quarters of an hour from the outbreak a hundred armed men had reinforced the prison garrison. The mob was surrounded and then man by man, they were searched, marched off to their cells and locked up. Later fifty-eight of them were sent down to the dungeons, where with twenty who had gone there before the revolt they will subsist for the next five days on bread and water. The others will have to continue as they are for the dungeons are all filled.

Warden Russell feels proud of his success, and says the moral effect upon the prisoners of so sudden an invasion of a large body of police has been marvelous. He anticipated no further trouble.

FACTORY INSPECTOR CONNOLLY, of New York, says the demand for more factory inspectors should be undisputed when it is considered that New York has only ten inspectors for 50,000 factories, while in Massachusetts there are twenty-two inspectors for 18,000 factories, and in other States the proportions are similar.

THE official returns place the population of Johnstown, Penn., at 31,000, which is larger than before the flood. The population on the day before the flood was 29,114, and 2187 of these perished. The population of Cambria County, in which Johnstown is situated, is 65,816.

THE MARKETS.

32 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 65	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 75	@	6 50
Sheep	3 25	@	4 80
Lambs	5 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live	4 20	@	4 25
Dressed		5⅛@	5¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 60	@	4 90
Patents	5 10	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Red	98	@	99⅝
Rye—State	60	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	53¾@		55½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	46
Mixed Western	40	@	43
Hay—Good	60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.65c
Butter—State Creamery	13	@	18½
Dairy, fair to good	9	@	15
West. Im. Creamery	6	@	13
Factory	6	@	10½
Cheese—State Factory	3	@	5½
Skims—Light	1½	@	2½
Western	5	@	6½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	19
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 45	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 60	@	4 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 00	@	5 65
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	3 90
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 02
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	53¾
Oats—No. 2, White	42	@	42½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	18	@	26
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	14	@	16
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight		3½@	6½
Sheep—Live weight		3 @	4¾
Lambs		4 @	7
Hogs—Northern		— @	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Aug	95¾@		96¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug	52⅓@		53
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	42
Potatoes	35	@	40
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6

THE NATIONAL GAME.

COLUMBUS has the highest priced men in the Association.

VERY few extra inning games have been played this year.

THE Players' League is still outdrawing the National League.

LEAGUE clubs all around are releasing men "to reduce expenses."

THE Brooklyn Players' infield is chain lightning on double plays.

LONG, of Baltimore, is the best run getter in the Atlantic Association.

SIXTY-ONE games in the Players' League have been won by a single run.

BUFFALO and Cleveland are the poorest base running teams in the Players' League.

ZIMMER, of Cleveland, has now caught in eighty-three successive championship games.

RAY, of Baltimore, is considered by many the fastest runner to first base in the country.

GORE, of the New York Players, was the first man in either league to make 100 runs.

THE New York Players in their three games in Chicago appeared to nearly 15,000 people.

BURDOCK, the second baseman, has signed with the Wilmington Club and will act as Captain.

JOE GERHARDT and Jack Nelson are playing as lively ball as the liveliest kids in the country.

KROCK, who has been released by Buffalo, is said to have received $1500 for pitching three games.

PAUL HINES, once one of the great League batsmen, is now away down among the tail-enders in batting.

MIKE KELLY, of the Players' League, is doing good work as Boston's short field, despite a bad finger.

CAPTAIN HECKER has succeeded President J. Palmer O'Neil in the management of the Pittsburg League Club.

BENNETT, of Boston, is leading the League catchers, and Ewing, of New York, holds the prize among the Players.

PITCHER LOVETT is entitled to the bulk of the credit for the position Brooklyn occupies to-day in the League race.

THERE has never been so few exhibition games played between major and minor league clubs as this season.

NASH, of Boston, leads the Players' League in sacrifice hits, his record being thirty-one in eighty-five games.

RICHARD K. FOX, the sporting editor, who is now in England, thinks baseball will in time supplant cricket in the Queen's domains.

IT is the intention of the Boston League management to have Clarkson pitch in almost every game when the clubs come down to the finish line.

JOHN M. WARD, of Brooklyn, has made more base hits than any man in the Players' League and also more than any League or Association batsman.

PITCHER YOUNG, of Canton, Ohio, now has the pitching record for the season of 1890. He disposed of McKeesport without a hit and struck out eighteen men.

ROGER CONNOR, of the New York Players' team, is making a break for home-run batting honors. Nearly every game big Roger hits the ball at least once for four bases.

GUMBERT is about the only Boston pitcher who is always ready to pitch, and is in good trim. It is hard, indeed, to say where the Players' Club would have been without him.

JACK ROWE, a player and part proprietor of the Buffalo Club, is authority for the statement that the American Association and the Players' League clubs will contend for the world's championship and that all of the clubs in the former organization will play exhibition games with the Players' League clubs at the termination of the present championship season.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	52	35	.598	Philadel'a.	49	42	.538
Brooklyn	54	40	.574	Pittsburg	38	45	.458
New York.	49	41	.539	Cleveland	38	48	.442
Chicago	49	41	.544	Buffalo	24	60	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	60	29	.674	Chicago	47	43	.522
Philadel	57	33	.633	New York.	38	52	.422
Boston	57	34	.626	Cleveland	27	62	.303
Cincin'ati	54	35	.607	Pittsburg	18	70	.205

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville	56	31	.644	Columbus	44	44	.500
St. Louis	50	36	.581	Toledo	40	43	.488
Rochester	45	40	.529	Syracuse	36	51	.414
Athletic	47	41	.534	Brooklyn	27	59	.314

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	64	23	.736	Wash'gt'n.	38	45	.458
N. Haven	58	24	.707	Ha'sb'g	33	53	.384
Newark	47	36	.566	Wilm'gt'n.	29	53	.354
Lebanon	40	36	.526	Hartford	21	58	.266

SAD BATHING ACCIDENT.

A Party Carried Out of Their Depth and Four Drowned.

Mrs. Mollie Storm, wife of Mr. W. S. Storm, a clerk in the Tax Department, and his daughter Edith; Mrs. J. R. Johnson, wife of the Secretary of the Viaduct Manufacturing Company, and Carroll Graham, son of Mr. J. S. Graham, Clerk of the Spring Grove Asylum, all of Baltimore, were drowned in St. Inigoies Creek, St. Mary's County, Md., while bathing. The bodies were recovered by oystermen in the vicinity and taken to Baltimore.

The drowned persous were members of a party of fourteen Baltimorians who were boarding for the summer at Rosecroft. The party, with the exception of Mrs. Graham, went bathing at a point that is considered dangerous because of the tides.

The steamboat Sue came along, and the undertow caused by the steamboat caught the women and children and swept them beyond their depth. The captain of the Sue started his vessel toward the bathers, but before he had reached them some oystermen had rescued nine of the party.

Mrs. Johnson and Edith Storm lost their lives in heroic efforts to save Mrs. Storm and Carroll Graham. Mrs. Stevens was insensible when recovered, but was resuscitated.

GHASTLY DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Hans Hansen Murders His Wife and Blows Out His Own Brains.

A long standing quarrel between Hans Hansen and his wife, of Minden, Neb., had a frightful termination. He had hitched up his team to go to the country, when he had some words with his wife, and seizing a stick, crushed in her skull, killing her instantly. He then dragged her body to the barn, where he swung it from a rafter by a rope. He then tried to hang himself with a portion of the rope, but failing, went to the house and blew his brains out with a shotgun.

LATER NEWS.

HENRY HERBERT BYRAM, editor of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, an afternoon paper of Pittsburg, Penn., died of typhoid pneumonia after an illness of a few weeks. He was forty-six years old.

THE census of the State of Massachusetts, with one city and three towns estimated, gives the total population as 2,194,586. While the State has not fallen behind on its ratio of growth, the number of Congressmen will be the same as at present, twelve.

THE region of Orange County north of the Erie Railroad main line was visited by an electric storm and tornado, accompanied by rain and hail, of unprecedented violence. The damage to buildings and crops was very great.

JOHN T. COUSINS, aged fourteen, and Samuel H. Merrill, aged ten, were drowned in Piscataqua River at West Falmouth, Me., while bathing. The Cousins boy got beyond his depth and the Merrill boy went to his aid.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, the distinguished poet and Irish patriot, died suddenly from an overdose of chloral, at his summer residence, at Hull, Mass.

COMPLETE census returns show the population of Colorado to be 410,809. This is a gain over 1885 of 166,899, and over 1880 of 216,482. This will give Colorado one additional Congressman.

RETURNS have been received from the Choctaw election, in Indian Territory, which insure the success of Jones, the Progressive candidate for chief. This is decisive of the sentiment of the Choctaws on the question of allotment of their lands.

PRAIRIE fires devastated the western counties of Kansas and spread in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the people to check them.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES O'DONNELL, of Michigan, received information that he had fallen heir to $2,500,000 in Spain.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Secretaries Rush and Noble, left Washington for Boston, Mass., to attend the G. A. R. reunion. He arrived at Jersey City, N. J., by special train and there embarked on the United States man-of-war Baltimore, completing his journey by a sail up the Sound on board this vessel.

As a result of the Attorney-General's decision the name of General Adam Badeau will be dropped from the retired list of the army, to date from May 19, 1869, when he accepted a diplomatic appointment.

THE western and central portions of Bohemia have been visited by severe storms and waterspouts. The damage is great, the crops in these sections being ruined.

THE spread of cholera in the south of Spain has caused a panic among the inhabitants. A general exodus has begun to the north of Spain and to France. The number of deaths from cholera in Jeddah during twenty-four hours was 148.

WHITELAW REID, the American Minister to France, gave a dinner to the members of the Consular Convention in Paris.

PENSION REPORT.

The Work of the Pension Office During the Past Month.

The records of the Pension Office show that last month 15,371 pension certificates were issued, as follows: Original invalid, 8447; increase, 5198; reissue, 902; restoration, 208; duplicates, 76; accrued, 485; arrears, 3; under the act of March 3, 1883, 9; under the act of June 7, 1888, 10; under the act of March 4, 1890, 33. The number of applications for pensions filed to date under the act of June 27, 1890, is approximately 279,000, the receipt of which will be acknowledged as rapidly as possible.

THE largest railroad excursion on record recently left Cincinnati on the Erie Railroad en route for Niagara Falls. There were ninety cars, eight trains and 2100 passengers.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Ten-Story Steel Building.

The new ten-story steel building at Chicago, of Rand, McNally & Co., the publishers, will contain, it is announced, fifteen miles of steel railway sixty-five-pound rails in the foundation, besides the twelve-inch and twenty-inch beams. There will be twelve miles of fifteen-inch steel beams and channels; two and one-half miles of ties and angles in the roof; seven miles of tie rods; ten miles of Z steel in the columns; twelve miles of steam pipe, 350,000 rivets and bolts, and seven acres of floors, the boards of which would reach 250 miles, if laid end to end.

Cleaning Stained Books.

Often, through carelessness, the pages of valuable books become stained. An old grease spot may be removed by applying a solution of caustic potash to the back of the leaf. This may cause the printing to fade, but that can be restored by a weak application of muriatic acid—about twenty-five parts of water to one of acid. A fresh spot is removed easily by chloroform or benzine, and ink spots disappear by an application of oxalic acid and hot water, which will also take off rust spots.—*New York Telegram.*

A soap that is soft is *full of water*, half or two-thirds its weight probably, thus you pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Dobbins's Electric Soap is *all* soap and no adulteration, therefore the *cheapest* and *best*. Try *Dobbins's*.

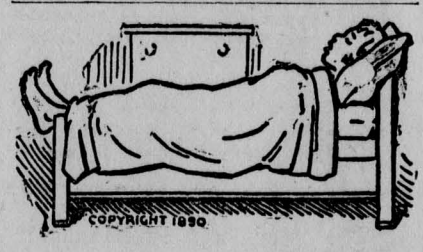
THE illiterate inhabitants of Portugal are officially stated at eighty-two per cent. of the whole.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE Christianity of Heligoland is purely English in origin.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle



Too long deluded — the unhappy victim of catarrh in the head. He's been told that it can't be cured. Don't you believe it. It can be, and it is—no matter how bad or of how long standing. It has been done for thousands—by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Other so-called remedies may *palliate* for a time; this *cures* for all time. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it conquers the worst cases. Its makers offer, in good faith, a reward of $500 for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. They are able to pay it. Are you able to take it?

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases terminate in Consumption and end in the grave, without ever having manifested all these symptoms. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. 50 cents, by druggists.

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED UNDER NEW LAW. Soldiers, Widows, Parents, send for blank applications and information. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS FOR ALL disabled soldiers, widows, &c., or no charge. New Law. Application blanks sent free. H. C. TANNER, Patent and Claim Attorney, 1317 F St., Washington, D. C.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y

PENSIONS The Great PENSION Bill is Passed. Soldiers, Widows, Mothers and Fathers are entitled to $12 a mo. Fee $10 when you get your money Blanks free. JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Atty. Washington, D. C.

LEND YOUR

Best Low-Priced GERMAN DICTIONARY published, at the remarkably low price of only $1.00, postpaid. This Book contains 624 finely printed pages of clear type on excellent paper and is handsomely yet serviceably bound in cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German Address, with $1.00,
BOOK PUB. HOUS. 134 Leonard St., New York City.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.
For 25c. a 100-page book, experience of a practical poultry raiser during 25 years. It teaches how to detect and cure diseases; to feed for eggs and for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding, &c., &c. Address
BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and freely endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists $1.00.

The Sailor's Confession.

I am not as young as I was 'tis true,
Yet for many a day and many a year
I hope to sail o'er the deep waters blue,
Returning ever and again for a chat with you.
Once I was a jolly young tar,
Free from life's ills, strong as a bear,
As sailors ought to be and generally are,
E'en to-day 'tis a marvel to some who know of my age
That old Father Time his imprint don't show.
Why they should I am at a loss to know,
Unless 'tis simply this: I don't limp as I go!
That perhaps is due in all my travels far and wide
To a faithful friend who is ever by my side,
Not a stranger to you! its name well known fame,
Especially to those on economy bent,
For surely nothing can save doctor's bills
And us old folks rejuvenate,
Like that great slayer of pain—
Dr. Tobias's wonderful Venetian Liniment!

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is Peculiar
To Itself
100 Doses
One Dollar

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
LUMBAGO,
Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache,
SPRAINS,
Neuralgia, Swellings, Frost-bites,
BRUISES.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

NYNU—32

WALL PAPER BARGAINS!
We will guarantee all these clean new goods just made, and full length—8 yards to the roll.
An 8-yd. roll White back Paper, 3 to 6c.
An 8-yd. roll Gilt Paper, 5 to 10c.
An 8-yd. roll Embossed Gilt Paper, 8 to 15c.
Gilt Borders, 4 to 18 inches wide, 2 and 3c. per yard.
Borders without Gilt, 2 to 9 inches 1c. per yard.
Send 4c. in stamps for samples of the best and greatest bargains in the country.
F. H. CADY,
305 HIGH STREET,
Mention this paper. Providence, R. I.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS
Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,
ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 25 cents per Box.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN CO., Sole Agents for United States, 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Mention this paper.)

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.
TRADE CELLULOID MARK.
NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

Strange indeed that

A PLAIN THING like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked". Try it in your next house-cleaning
©COPYRIGHT

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

PENSIONS. DO YOU WANT A PENSION?
Invalid, Widow's or Minor's, or are you drawing *less* than $12.00 per month?
Have you a claim pending but want relief—*now?* Write us and receive by return mail appropriate blank and full instructions for *your* case, with a copy of the new and liberal Law. LONGSHAW & BALLARD,
References given. Box 46, Washington, D. C.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

PENSIONS Thousands *entitled* under the *New Act.* Write immediately for BLANKS for application. Employ the old reliable firm,
J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

CANNABIS INDICA,
The Great East India Remedy.
Imported by CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Is warranted to cure
Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Nasal Catarrh.
And will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. Skeptic, ask your druggist for it. One bottle will satisfy you of its merits. $2.50 per pint bottle, or three bottles, $6.50. Send for circular.

CARRIAGE JACKS GRINDING MILLS, &c. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Send for Circulars. F. B. MALLORY, M'f'g, Flemington, N. J.

OPIUM HABIT, Only Certain and Easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ERAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

LEWIS' 98 per cent. LYE
Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling.* It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

5 TON SCALES $60
Beam Box Tare Beam
ALL SIZES
Send for Terms

JONES OF BINGHAMTON N. Y.
HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WM. FITCH & CO.,
102 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.
PENSION ATTORNEYS
of over 25 years' experience. Successfully prosecute pensions and claims of all kinds in shortest possible time. NO FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Cassville.

Miss Hattie Heaton and her friend Mrs. Swayne, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Meminger, of Tyrone, are visiting J. O. Heaton's family, and Mrs. T. Gehrett and Samuel Harvey, of Altoona, are visiting Jno. O. Heaton's family.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton just returned from an extended visit. in time to see blooming some of her most beautiful flowers which she prizes so highly.

Geo. M. Green has visited many districts in the county in the interests of his candidacy for county treasurer. Geo. is one of our most deserving citizens and all in this vicinity are anxious for his success.

Prof. W. E. Wilson was unfortunate enough to break the ulna bone of his right fore-arm about an inch from where it articulates with the wrist. He was in the hay-field and was defending himself against an attack made by bees when he backed over a pile of hay and caused the accident. It is doing as well as could be expected.

All had an invitation to come and haul stone for the foundation of the new church on Thursday. As it was a very busy week, not so many teams as was expected came, so another day is to be appointed, when it is hoped the result will be better.

Misses Emrette and Anna Clarkson are attending camp at Newton Hamilton.

Misses Sallie Whiteside and Mame Heaton are on a business and pleasure tour to Washington and Baltimore.

Camp-meeting enthusiasm will soon be at white heat, as it begins on Wednesday. There will, no doubt, be big crowds on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Cassville will have one tent there, and it will be occupied by quite a number of young and very excellent ladies. We are informed that the camp is to equal if not surpass any previous effort. What would this valley be without one camp-meeting a year? Let everyone turn out.

The home of Elmer Pheasant was the scene of much beauty and festivity on Saturday evening. It was due to a cake walk and festival. Ladies from Robertsdale, Newburg, and from many places in the valley were there. Some gentlemen from this village went and report one of the best things of the year '90. Their coming home at so late an hour was proof positive that their encomiums of Mr. and Mrs. Pheasant's ability as host and hostess could not be doubted.

The oldest man in Trough Creek valley lives near Newburg, and was born near the same place, if not on the same farm. He is 95 years old and his name is Adam Houck. His eyesight and hearing are good and has never been seriously sick. He can plough all day in the hot sun with his hat off; in fact can do a very good day's work. He is certainly a very remarkable man.

Lewis Mierley was successful in securing a pension of $12 per month, and also $200 in back pay. This was all just and everyone was pleased to hear it. Do you know that no one in the valley can show up as much service for the nation as our farmer friend, unnassuming, contented Peter Bowman, and he has never asked for a pension.

Saltillo.

'Squire Fisher held a special session of court in Saltillo on Friday evening, which might be termed a "Law and order ruling," as fourteen or fifteen persons who were drunk and disturbed the peace of the picnic which convened at Fairview on August 2nd, were present, and after the law had been read to them in all its majesty and power, the parties aforesaid, willingly paid their fines, and promised to behave themselves in the future. If there is any more disturbance at campmeeting, it is said warrants will be issued for the party or parties and they will be bound over to court, when the power of the law in full force will be felt. Law and order must be preserved, that this land of freedom shall be fit for the home of freemen. Our institutions, our homes, our rights, and the rights of others, must be environed by the strong minions of the law. No one has the right to disturb a public gathering, or attend one under the influence of liquor, but I am glad the gentlemen paid their fines, and saved any further proceedings, as the boys would have found it an expensive frolic had it been taken to court.

Miss Lillie Kough is quite sick with a mild attack of typhoid fever. She is missed and we all hope she will be circulating among her friends soon.

Steele Barcus is down with what is supposed to be typhoid fever. We hope he will soon be himself again.

Miss Jessie Fleming is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Sheridan Thomas is convalescing.

Mrs. Matthew Corbin is very poorly again, having had a sinking spell on Saturday evening. Why she is doomed to suffer so long I do not know.

Some of the soldiers of this section are daily expecting their "stipend" from Uncle Sam, and as they need it, I hope it will soon be forthcoming. Some had their present pensions increased.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered in the M. E. church last Sunday night, by Rev. Leilich. The Rev. is certainly engineering the Methodist church very creditably, as it will soon be under roof and fenced in.

Miss Mary Brewster, of Huntingdon, is visiting at the residence of C. Greene.

The birds have been making ravages on the berries. Consequently the wine and jelly crop will be short.

The E. B. T. R. R. Co. are laying a side track to the camp ground at Fairview, and workmen are busy erecting tents, expecting to dedicate the grove on the 20th of August.

From very warm weather we are blessed with delicious breezes from "Lapland," and the aspect of the heavens indicate rain to your "unsophisticated correspondent."

It is said we are to have several new buildings in the near future.

The brickmakers will be through moulding brick this week.

Mrs. K. M. Henderson authorizes me to say that she has a few hats and trimmings which she will dispose of at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for a heavy fall importation.

A Sunday-school picnic expects to leave Saltillo for Newton Hamilton on the 28th of this month. Let all the friends turn out.

Some of our young folks are expecting to be examined by Prof. Rudy soon.

Mill Creek.

Isaac Gorsuch and wife have left this place to visit the relatives of Mrs. Gorsuch, in the western part of the state.

Miss "Marg" Bence is visiting friends in Mill Creek at present. Miss Bence has been attending school at Hackettstown, N. J., during the past year.

Mill Creek will be represented at Camp by quite a large delegation. May they receive blessing according to their numbers.

Quite a large snake, belonging to the copperhead family, found its way into the kitchen of "Grandma" Hughes, an aged resident of this place. The reptile was killed by Samuel Hughes.

There are preparations being made for a union picnic to be held at the old Lutheran church on the last Saturday of this month. Let us all pull together now and make this a success. We need more union in church, in business, in society, and in the community.

Bruce Landis arrived here last night. He will help Supt. Rudy in examination here to-day.

School closed last Friday. While the number of students was not as large as it might have been, the work was well done, as is shown by the certificates the students are receiving from the Superintendent.

R. L. Himes and J. H. Tate took a flying trip to Center Union on Saturday. They report a festival on hand there for the evening.

We understand that R. L. Himes will not return to South Jersey Institute this fall, as he expected to do. He has accepted a position in the state normal school of Louisiana.

Prof. J. W. Swigart spent a day angling for bass in the river near this place. He secured quite a nice string of bass and eels.

Japan's literary welfare is looked after by 475 newspapers, and magazines. Tokio alone boasts of sixteen daily newpapers. It is imperative that each officer of the government should subscribe to the government organ "Kwampo."

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1890:

Wednesday, August 13, Jackson township, at McAlevey's Fort.
Thursday, August 14, Miller township, at Cornprobst Mills, until 2, P. M.
Friday, August 15, Oneida township, at Donation.
Saturday, August 16, Huntingdon Borough First Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Monday, August 18, Huntingdon Borough, Second Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 19, Huntingdon Borough, Third Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Wednesday, August 20, Huntingdon Borough, Fourth Ward, at Treasurer's office.
Thursday, August 21, part of Warriorsmark township, at Birmingham.
Friday, August 22, Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.
Saturday, August 23, Franklin township, at Franklinville, forenoon.
Tuesday, August 26, Alexandria Borough and Porter township, at Alexandria.
Wednesday, August 27, Morris township, at Water Street, forenoon; at Spruce Creek, afternoon.

☞ All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1890, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

E. O. ROGERS,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, April 26, 1890.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

—DEALERS IN—

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

Business!

We are prepared for the largest season of business ever done in Mapleton.

We have the seasonable goods and styles, which we are going to put at the right prices.

Our new and stylish Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Neck wear, etc., are selling at the lowest prices.

Lowest prices, best goods, and honest treatment make us the leaders in our business.

We have just received an assortment of Wall Paper which we are selling lower than ever before. Don't fail to come and see them.

By buying you Goods from us, we will save you **Dimes and Dollars.**

Another Chance.

We offer you one pound best Snow Drift Royal Baking Powder in a handsome jar with nickel top, four Tumblers and a handsome Glass Water Pitcher, **all for 60 cts.** These goods are certainly worth more money, and we hope you will not fail to call and see them. You will find them precisely as advertised.

A bargain in Tinware.

Gilt Picture Frames at remarkably low prices.

Our line of Wall Paper excels any ever offered to the people of Mapleton.

Shoes marked down to rock bottom prices.

Business increasing day by day. We invite you to come, examine our goods and prices and be convinced that we are running the cheapest store in Mapleton.

Koller & Abel,

Rex's Hall,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PENSIONS!

BACK PAY & BOUNTIES

—OBTAINED BY—

W. H. & J. S. Woods,

CLAIM and PENSION AGENTS,

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

Have Had over Twenty-five Years' Experience in Obtaining Pensions!

GOOD NEWS TO THE SOLDIERS. THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL HAS BECOME A LAW.

All soldiers and sailors of the late war of the Rebellion are now entitled to pensions, *no matter when, where or how their disabilities were contracted.*

WHO ARE ENTITLED.

FIRST—All persons, who served 90 days or longer in the military or naval service of the United States, during the Rebellion, and who are, in any manner disabled, *no matter when, where or how the disability was incurred,* by reason of which they are totally or partially disabled from the performance of manual labor, are entitled to pensions.

RATE AND COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS.

The pension is not less than $6, nor more than $12, per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support by MANUAL LABOR. The pension commences from the date the application is placed on file in the Pension Bureau. If you desire to file a claim under this Act, WRITE TO US WITHOUT DELAY.

SECOND.—Those who are now receiving a pension of less than $6 per month are entitled to an increase to at least $6 per month. All pensioners who are receiving less than $6 per month and are suffering from disabilities other than those for which they are pensioned, are also entitled to an increase.

WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN GREATLY BENEFITED.

They are now entitled to receive a pension without proving the soldier's death to be the result of his army service. The Act provides a pension for the widow and children REGARDLESS of the CAUSE OF DEATH. Write us at once for blanks and instructions.

DEPENDENT PARENTS.

FOURTH.—Heretofore the parents had to show their dependence at the date of the soldier's death. All that is necessary now to show is their present dependence. Write us at once.

Important to Those Who Now Have Claims on File in the Pension Office.

You may file a claim under the new law, and at the same time go on and complete your original claim under the general laws.

If YOU HAVE A CLAIM PENDING and it is delayed through lack of evidence, IT WILL UNDOUBTEDLY PAY YOU TO FILE A CLAIM UNDER THE NEW LAW, and while receiving the pension granted thereunder, you may complete your claim under the old laws and receive the arrears thereon to the date of the allowance of pension under the new law, and if the rate exceeds what you get under the new law, you may surrender your certificate and accept the one granted under the old law.

☞ If you have a claim on file for pension bear in mind the fact that, although you may have an attorney in that matter, you have a perfect right to employ us to prosecute your claim under the new law.

REMEMBER, in applying under this new law, you have everything to gain and nothing to lose. NO FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL, and then only the fee allowed by law.

SPECIAL REQUEST.

All who read this advertisement, if you have no claim to file, or if you have, will you not mention us to your soldier friends? will you not kindly send us the names of some of your soldier acquaintances? we have successfully prosecuted many claims.

Don't delay in writing us if you desire to file a claim of any character, or desire additional information respecting pension matters.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
U. S. Claim Agents,
Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

PENSIONS!

The Dependent Pension Bill a Law!

300,000 Soldiers, Widows, Parents and Children Entitled.

The Commissioner of Pensions has prepared forms and issued instructions under the law, and all those entitled should immediately apply. All persons who think they are entitled should immediately write or call on the undersigned. I have had 20 years' experience in practicing before the Pension Office and can serve you better than any one else. Remember, that the services of a competent attorney costs no more than one who knows nothing about the business, and that a competent home attorney who you know as a responsible man is much better than any other. Nearly every honorably discharged soldier, father or mother or widow of a soldier is entitled to a pension under the law. It is not necessary to prove that the soldier died of a disease contracted in the army. No fees are to pay unless you get a pension, and then the fee is fixed by law at $10. Address or call upon for any information relating to pensions or other government claims,

W. McK. WILLIAMSON,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
Authorized Government Claim Agent.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,
423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

THE LADIES FAVORITE
THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
THE FINEST WOODWORK
THE BEST ATTACHMENTS
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO ORANGE MASS
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS, TEX.

D. S. Ewing, Gen'l Agt.,
1127 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing a general merchandising business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name of A. B. Gillam & Bro., has been dissolved this 8th day of July, 1890, by mutual consent. The accounts, books, and business have been transferred to A. B. Gillam, by whom the business will be continued.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. J. GILLAM.

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